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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

N. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 22d of June at noon. Ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce a few days ago to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases, and it was passed.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said that he gave notice on Friday that he would move to take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and in accordance therewith made the motion.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that as soon as the Legislative Appropriation bill should be disposed of, he should ask the Senate to take up the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. SPENCER submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the answers received by the Civil Service Commission from the heads of departments and bureaus in regard to the effect of the civil service rules and regulations in their respective offices. Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill to provide for the appointment by the Secretary of War of a commission of three army officers and two civil engineers to investigate and report upon a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river, subject to inundation. Referred to the Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution that during the present session, it should be in order to move a recess of the Senate at any time, and that during consideration of Appropriation bills it may be in order to move to confine debate on any pending measure to five minutes for each Senator desiring to speak; that no amendment proposing new legislation shall be received, and that no special order shall hereafter be made, provided, that the Postoffice Appropriation bill shall be excepted from operations of this rule. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, explained the provisions of the bill and said that it was in harmony with the general reduction of expenses. As it passed the House it appropriated $30,036,858 or $2,882,858 less than the bill of the same character appropriated last year. As the bill now stood before the Senate it appropriated $181,618 more than the House bill, the principal item of increase being $250,500 for postage for the several departments of the government. The bill was strictly an Appropriation bill, and contained no extraneous matter than such bills usually did. The bill was then read, the Senate being in committee of the Whole and the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the provision that hereafter no internal revenue gauger shall receive a greater compensation than $5 per day. He said that the internal revenue laws relating to that subject, he thought, were perfect. The amendment was agreed to. The amendment of the committee increasing the appropriation for the purchase of official postage stamps for the Treasury Department, from $5,000 to $200,000, was agreed to. Several minor amendments were agreed to. The last section of the bill was amended to read, "That from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, and of each year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all unexpended balances of appropriations which shall have remained upon the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall at the beginning of each session report to Congress any balance of appropriations for the specific objects affected by this section that may need to be re-appropriated. The bill having been read through and amendments of the committee acted upon, it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the bill which was being discussed at expiration of the morning hour, to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases, and it was passed. Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under a call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following, by Mr. CESSNA, fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1874, as the time for the election in Pennsylvania of Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress.

Mr. HAYES moved to suspend the rules and to pass the bill authorizing the President to furnish rations and clothing to starving and destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers.

Mr. WILLARD suggested the including of the sufferers by the flood in Massachusetts, but Mr. HAYS declined to include them. The bill was passed—yeas 141, nays 58.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the House Currency bill, with the Senate substitute there for, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. E. R. HOAR moved to suspend the rules to make an order on the amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, under which the postage on agricultural reports shall not exceed ten cents. Carried—yeas 154, nays 46.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, for the creation of a court for the adjudication of the Geneva award. Ordered printed and recommitted.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, to provide against the monopoly of ocean cable communication between Europe, America and Asia.

By Mr. MYERS, to encourage the building of ocean mail steamship service in American built iron vessels between the United States and England.

Mr. SENER moved to suspend the rules to make in order an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, a provision of $225,564 to pay mail contractors in the Southern States prior to the 1st of April, 1861. Negatived—yeas 100; nays 93—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, offered a resolution requesting the President to provide in future treaties with foreign powers that war shall not be declared by either contending power against the other until an effort has been first made to settle the alleged cause of offense by impartial arbitration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to proceed to Arkansas and inquire into the disturbed condition of the affairs of the State government there, and to ascertain whether that State has a government Republican in form, with officers duly elected, and who ought to be recognized by the government of the United States.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that South Carolina be also included in the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL suggested Louisiana also, but objection was made. The resolution was rejected, yeas 94, nays 105.

Mr. WARD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving bounties to heirs of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, and who were killed or who died by reason of such service.

Mr. COBURN, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, stated that the whole subject of bounties was before that committee and would be reported next week, and that it would be injustice to that committee to attempt to pass this bill now. The motion was rejected. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Thomas Dewitt died in New York yesterday, aged eighty-two.

The steamship Julias, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Robert Townsend, a well-known lawyer of Omaha, died there yesterday.

At Philadelphia, yesterday, the Boston base-ball nine defeated the Philadelphias by a score of 16 to 9.

President Dillon, of the Union Pacific Railway, with a party of friends, arrived at Omaha yesterday.

The New York editorial excursion reached Nashville on Sunday, and left for Birmingham yesterday at 6:30 P. M.

A large temperance meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, and was addressed by Bishops Haven and Peck.

William M. Evarts entertained Secretary Delano, General Schenck and William E. Dodge at dinner, at his residence in New York, yesterday.

Captains Vandesand and Savage, who were lately made prisoners of war by Gen. King White, in the skirmish near New Gascony, Arkansas, have arrived at Memphis.

The forty-three Temperance League ladies arrested on Saturday, in Cincinnati, appeared before the police court of that city yesterday. The case was continued till Wednesday.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has appointed W. B. Galbreath, John S. Toof, W. P. Proudfoot, S. M. Gates, J. C. Fizer and J. F. Pettit as delegates to the cotton convention, to be held at Augusta, Ga.

The Reading *Eagle* announces that the Wool Hat Manufacturers' Union of this State will suspend all operations by the close of this week, thus throwing thousands of people out of employment.

Word from a son of General Webb calls for a suspension of public judgment in regard to the Brazilian scandal in Congress on Saturday, until the General, now in Europe, returns at once to make his complete defense.

The case of the forty-three lady crusaders, arrested in Cincinnati on Saturday, came up for a hearing before Judge Hogan, yesterday morning, and was postponed until Wednesday next. Immediately after leaving the court room the ladies repaired to the sidewalk, and indulged in religious exercises, singing a number of hymns and offering up prayers for the cause.

Meetings of workingmen were held in New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland and San Francisco last night. The demonstration was principally in favor of the eight hour law, and Supervising Architect Mullet was very generally denounced for his antagonism to that measure. Some of the meetings adopted resolutions in favor of arbitration as a preventive of strikes.

Colonel Joseph M. Hinds, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, arrived at St. Louis, yesterday, having returned home for the purpose of aiding the establishment of a Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company, and opening direct trade with Brazil via New Orleans. This company will be organized at St. Louis in a few days, when Col. Hinds will accompany Col. Reed, of New Orleans, who is one of the projectors of this enterprise, on a visit to the Mississippi Valley States in the interest of the company.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, May 18.—Immense crowds gathered this morning to see the Czar as he went from Buckingham Palace to Guild Hall. The entire route was beautifully decorated. The Czar arrived at Guild Hall at two o'clock, and after lunch left via the Thames embankment. Traffic was suspended all day on the Strand, Fleet street, Sudgate Hill and Cheapside.

The *Standard* says it understands that the Queen will go to Russia in autumn.

ARRANGEMENT OF LABOR TROUBLES HOPED FOR.

LONDON, May 19.—Messrs. Dixon, Hughes, Morley and MacDonald have informed the National Laborers' Union that they are in hopes of arranging a simultaneous withdrawal of the "lockout" and the cessation of the labor strike. The Union favors their plan of adjustment.

DUEL IMPENDING.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphs that paper that a duel is impending between Prince Metternich and the Duke de Montmorenci.

Germany.

RETIREMENT ORDERED.

BERLIN, May 18.—Emperor William has ordered the temporary retirement from German diplomatic service of Count Von Arnim.

France.

CASSAGNAC CHALLENGED.

PARIS, May 18. —*Le Gaulois* says that the Duke De Chartres has sent a challenge to M. Paul De Cassagnac, in consequence of the publication in the latter's paper, *Le Pays*, of an abusive article.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The prolongation of the ministerial crisis causes great excitement at Versailles. Efforts to form a ministry from the Right and Left Centers continue, but up to this hour have met with no success. The Right and Right Center seek to exclude all Bonapartists from the government. Some dissatisfaction from Orleanists assert that the Cabinet will be completed to-morrow from the Right Center and Moderate Right, but several evening journals report that Goulard despairs of success.

Spain.

OCCUPATION OF MIRANDA—RESIGNATION OF OFFICE.

MADRID, May 18.—General Concha has entered Miranda and established his headquarters there.

General Pavia has resigned the Captain-Generalcy of Madrid and General Rey has been appointed in his place.

BAYONNE, May 18.—The Carlist Commander-in-Chief, General Dorregarry, is marching upon Pedella with a large force.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—The steamships India and Vaterland, from Philadelphia, Celtic and Algeria, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—The steamship City of Brussels, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 18.—Rates of discount in open market for three months, 3 11-16 per cent., which is 5-16 below the bank rate. Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day £15,000. Consols for money 93⅜@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 107⅝; do. 1867, 106½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central, 88; Erie, 32½; Erie preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 93. Linseed oil, 28s 6d. Turpentine 42s.

PARIS, May 16.—Rentes 59 francs 47½centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; American 5,200; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs dull. Average California white wheat, 12s 6d@12s 8d; winter spring 12s 8d@13s. Corn 37s. Lard 48s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 45s; short clear 45s 6d.

THE HAYDENSVILLE DISASTER.

Searching for Dead Bodies---Work of Relief.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 18.—The search for dead bodies has been going on all day in Mill river valley and will be continued for several days, and perhaps even weeks. The meadows are so deeply covered with debris that it is feared that many dead bodies have yet been undiscovered. A number have been recovered to-day, and it is now thought that yesterday's estimate of two hundred lives lost may fall even below the actual truth. The extent of the disaster increases rather than diminishes, and it is as yet impossible to give a full and reliable estimate of the loss of life and property. At Haydenville to-day sixty families applied for aid. The whole community is moving in the work of relief, and everything that can will be done to alleviate the loss and suffering.

CONTRIBUTIONS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 18.—Liberal contributions are being made here for the relief of the Mill river sufferers. Among the earliest receipts was a check from Gen. Butler for $500.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate and report upon the disaster, with a view to extend necessary aid, started on their mission to-day. Mayor Cable has called an informal meeting of citizens at the City Hall, to-morrow morning, to devise measures of relief.

FULLER PARTICULARS—LIVES LOST AND ESTIMATE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Fuller investigation confirms the substantial accuracy of the estimate of the number of lives lost, furnished last night. The Springfield *Republican's* latest revised lists make the total number certainly lost 145, distributed as follows among the four villages: Williamsburg, 60; Skinnersville, 4; Haydenville, 30; and Leeds, 51. Carefully revised estimates fix the total loss at $1,000,000, of which manufacturers and mill owners sustain $550,000, the towns of Williamsburg and Northampton $150,000 for repair of highways and bridges, and operatives and individuals not less than $150,000 or $200,000. A relief committee has been organized, and members are actively at work in all the neighboring villages. A general relief committee was organized at the town meeting in Northampton this evening, which will take charge of and distribute all outside contributions. The Selectmen of Williamsburg will petition the Legislature for exemption from State and county taxes this year, and for leave to change the time of the annual valuation of town property from May 1st to June 1st.

Of the whole number of lost bodies, one hundred and ten have been recovered.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1874.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

The sessions of the Reformed Episcopal Council were resumed this morning. Action was taken relative to the revision of the prayer-book, the marriage service, the burial service, and resolutions were passed relative to the declaration of principles of the church, after which the Council adjourned.

MEETING OF WORKINGMENS' COUNCIL.

A mass meeting of the Workingmens' Central Council was held to-night at Cooper Institute, having for its object the protestation of workingmen against the violation of the eight-hour law by officers of the national, State and municipal governments, and the outrage perpetrated at Tompkins' Square, January 13th last. The great hall was tolerably well filled, but very little enthusiasm manifested itself. A series of resolutions were adopted, urging the calling of conventions in various States and districts, by all organizations having for their object the amelioration of the condition of those who earn their bread by honest labor; demanding the immediate removal of Mr. Mullet, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and his subordinates, for violating, instead of enforcing, the eight-hour law; insisting that Congress take immediate action and restore the navy yards to activity by cancelling all contracts for ships and repairs, and by having all such work done by the direct agency of government superintendents, and devise means whereby the commerce of our country shall be restored, and that the carrying United States mails be done by American bottoms bearing the flag of the nation.

Miners' Convention at Canal Fulton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANAL FULTON, O., May 18, 1874.

There is a convention of miners here today, the object being to organize a miners' union on the plan adopted by miners in England and Scotland. They have appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting in Akron next week.

Delegates Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 18, 1874.

The Republican County Convention held here to-day nominated as delegates to the State Convention, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Hon. John Hall and E. L. Christman.

In the Swing heresy trial, at Chicago, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Patterson spoke for two hours in behalf of Prof. Swing. The speaker is one of the oldest and most respected Presbyterian clergymen in the West. His speech was a powerful one, justifying Prof. Swing on theological grounds, and it produced a profound impression.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Serious Charges Against Ex-Minister Webb.

The Brazilian Government Defrauded.

Frauds in Western Mail Lettings.

ANOTHER BATCH OF CHARGES.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

The First National Bank Declares Another Dividend.

Congressional Investigation for Arkansas Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1874.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this afternoon after the adjournment of the Senate. The resolution of Senator Clayton, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate affairs in Arkansas, was taken up. The proposition met with very general disfavor, principally on the ground that Congress had no power to investigate the legality of a State gubernatorial election, and to undertake to do so would be to establish a dangerous precedent which could be applied to any State in the Union. It was said on the other side, that such a committee had been sent out in 1871 to investigate all the late insurrectionary States, referring to the committee to investigate Ku-Klux outrages, and presided over by Senator Scott. This was met by the answer that this committee had no power to go further than an investigation of the general condition of the Southern States. It was admitted that the Arkansas troubles were purely local, and that the State Constitution provided the remedy for deciding a contested election of a Governor and that the President had done all that was necessary to prevent further bloodshed. Caucus then decided to dispose of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill to-morrow, and to take up the Civil Rights bill immediately after. This will consume several days. The indications indicated was a vote on the latter within a few days. It was also agreed to pass the resolution, introduced by Senator Edmunds, fixing the 22d of June as the day of adjournment.

Removal of Army Headquarters.

General Sherman says that he has no intention of removing his headquarters to St. Louis until October. The statement that such a move had been fixed upon is incorrect, and probably arose out of the notice which the General gave the occupant of his house in St. Louis to vacate. The General says that he desired to make the change in 1870, when the act of 1867 requiring headquarters to be established in Washington was repealed, but that the President was anxious for him to remain here. He has now given his consent. The General thinks there are now two headquarters in Washington, and as the army has been greatly reduced, he is anxious to be near the bulk of the troops left are stationed. He denies that there is any difficulty between himself and the Secretary of War, adding that the transfer is from considerations purely military and domestic. He is anxious to establish a home for his family away from Washington, where his sons can have a field more elevating than anything offered here.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The Senate Committee on Railroads, to-day, decided not to act on Senator Ramsey's bill, guaranteeing the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, until after the receipt of certain information which they have requested the President of the road to furnish.

Another Dividend.

The receiver of the First National bank of this city says that within two months he will be able to pay another dividend, amounting to twenty per cent., independent of what may be realized out of the assets of Jay Cooke & Co. As fifty per cent. has already been paid, it is now admitted that this bank will be able to pay every dollar.

Resolution for a Committee of Investigation on Arkansas Defeated.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution in the House to-day for the appointment of a special committee of five members to go to Arkansas and investigate the condition of affairs in that State. A two-thirds vote was required, and the proposition did not even obtain a majority. The Democrats voted almost solidly against it, and some of the most prominent Republicans were also recorded in the negative. Some of the Democrats were willing to vote for it if Mr. Poland would add South Carolina and Louisiana to the investigation, but this being refused, they opposed it. Some of the Republicans thought it would be a reflection upon the President to order this investigation after the recognition of Baxter.

Speaker Blaine and Finance Bills.

Speaker Blaine is extremely anxious to have a Finance bill of some kind signed before Congress adjourns. He believes that the bill as passed the Senate has no prospects whatever of being signed. He therefore favors referring the Senate bill to a Committee of Conference of the two Houses, in hopes of reaching a compromise of some kind which will meet the approbation of the Executive.

Serious Charges Against James Watson Webb.

For some months past there have been rumors that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was investigating charges involving Mr. James Watson Webb in a most disgraceful transaction while he was United States Minister to Brazil. The members of the committee were at all times uncommunicative about it, but the facts were brought out yesterday reluctantly. There was inserted in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill a clause making an appropriation of $57,500 to repay to the government of Brazil money erroneously claimed by and paid to the United States. Mr. E. R. Hoar made a brief statement with regard to it, but it was manifest that he withheld something that the House had a right to know, and Mr. Eldridge insisting upon it, all the facts came out. It seems a fraud was perpetrated on the Brazilian government by an American shipmaster for the purpose of obtaining the above amount of money. The money was paid in three drafts on London. One draft, for five thousand pounds, was sent to Washington by Mr. Webb, to be paid to the claimant. Before payment could be made, however, the fraud was discovered; the Brazilian Minister at Washington brought the matter to the attention of the State Department, and an investigation developed the fact that instead of the claimant getting the money, the authorities of Brazil had paid nearly fifteen thousand. Mr. Webb was written to on the subject, and he responded in a very curt and unsatisfactory manner. It was soon ascertained, however, that one of the drafts had been used in Brazil to pay suborned witnesses, and another of five thousand was to the Minister's individual credit in London. The President and Cabinet felt that they were in honor bound to repay the money, and so informed the Brazilian authorities. The five thousand pounds in possession was returned, and the appropriation made yesterday was to pay the balance, with interest. Mr. Hoar disclaimed any intention of wishing to withhold the facts from the House, but the whole affair was so humiliating and disgraceful, that he would like to have withheld it from the public.

Frauds in Western Mail Contracts.

There has arisen a very rude difference of opinion between the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and Messrs. Stone, of Missouri, and Luttrell, of California, as to the conduct of the investigation in relation to the letting of mail contracts, the Committee insisting that the gentlemen named have not made their charges sufficiently explicit, and the latter saying that they have been in the habit of so doing, and that if the committee really desire to make an investigation, they know where to send for persons and papers. In this state of affairs, the committee have indicated a purpose to close all further proceedings this week, and to present this a new resolution has been drawn, which will be presented in the House to-morrow, containing twenty-four distinct and specific allegations, which, if at all true, will develop the most gigantic system of fraud ever attempted to be perpetrated in any department of the government. Many of these allegations relate, as in the former charges, to the letting of mail contracts, the routes being specified; the straw-bidders are given, and also the names of the favorites who got the contract at greatly increased and exorbitant prices. But the resolution as prepared goes further than that, and directs the committee to inquire what percentage, if any, on contracts is paid quarterly to George Earle, law partner of the Postmaster General, and what amounts have been invested in deeds of trust in property in the city of Washington the past six months, the said Earle being trustee. Also, what per cent. on postoffice contracts, or any of them, is paid to Joseph McKibben, attorney for said contractors, for the manipulation of straw-bids, the said McKibben having been complainant in the former investigation, and being now attorney for the so-called post-office ring; also, what per cent. of these illegal and exorbitant contracts have been regularly paid to Giles A. Smith, late Second Assistant Postmaster General; also, to inquire why it is that the most responsible bidders in the Southwest and in the Territories are willing to swear that they will now take all these enormous and extravagant contracts and perform the service at one-half the amount now paid, and at the same time make twenty-five per cent. out of the contract. These charges being much more specific than any that have yet been made, if the committee takes them up the investigation may be extended indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1874.

REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Prescott, the witness before the Sanborn Investigation Committee, refused, to-day, to answer the question as to what he did with the money he received from Sanborn, besides what he received for himself, on the ground that his relations with Sanborn were confidential. The committee, after consultation, appointed a sub-committee, of Dawes, Niblack and Kasson, to report on the subject. The sub-committee will report on Wednesday.

QUIET IN ARKANSAS.

Captain Rose telegraphs from Little Rock that everything is quiet, and that both parties have signed an agreement for disbanding their troops. Captain Rose had been telegraphed from headquarters of the Department of the Gulf to recognize Baxter as the Governor, and to deliver up the State arms in the possession of the United States forces to him.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated the following Postmasters: Mrs. Susan H. Burbrig, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Jno. L. Loomis, Independence, Iowa. John Cockrem was also nominated to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Louisiana.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Republican Senators at the caucus this afternoon decided that the Senate should pass the concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on June 22d. There was much opposition on the part of certain Senators, who contended that it would be impossible to finish business properly by that time, and that it would be unwise for the Senate to thus tie its hands and put itself into the power of a majority of the House.

CONDITION OF REPRESENTATIVE MELLISH.

Representative Mellish is much weaker than when he was first sent to the asylum, and the physicians regard his condition as critical.

ARKANSAS.

Proclamation by Governor Baxter--Martial Law Suspended--The Brooksites to be Arrested and Tried by Civil Law--The Troops Dispersing.

LITTLE ROCK, May 18.—The House today passed a resolution appointing a special committee to investigate as to whether any officers of the State have been engaged in armed insurrection against the legal State government. A similar committee was appointed in the Senate. A joint resolution passed the Senate for adjournment *sine die* on the 28th. A bill passed the same body changing the time for holding the Supreme Court to May and November, the next term to begin in November.

The Governor to-day issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, May 18, 1874.

WHEREAS, On the 16th day of April, 1874, martial law was by me proclaimed in the county of Pulaski, in consequence of the existence of an armed insurrection, under the authority vested in me, as Governor, by the Constitution and laws of the State, and on the 11th day of May, 1874, said proclamation of martial law was revoked so far as not to interfere with the issuing of writs and proceedings of the Legislature, and

WHEREAS, Armed insurrectionists are now dispersing and many persons are at large who are notoriously guilty of treason against the State of Arkansas, and it is not desirable to proceed against them by military force, but nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the carrying out of any and all military orders from the headquarters of the State of Arkansas, or from any legitimate military authority.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at Little Rock, this 18th day of May, 1874.

ELISHA BAXTER,

Governor of Arkansas and Commander in Chief.

By the Governor:

J. M. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

A large number of the Brooks troops left to-day, also several companies of the Baxter forces. Secretary of State Johnson has charge of his office and is cleaning it up. The two halls of the Legislature are also being cleaned up, and repaired. The Brooksites still keep sentinels around the State House. It is expected they will all be away by to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, clear or clearing and cool weather, with northwesterly to variable winds and stationary to rising barometer.

For New England, partly cloudy and cool weather will prevail, with southwesterly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer and rain north of Massachusetts. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, northeast to southeast winds, no decided change in temperature and rising barometer on the Atlantic coast. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds, stationary to rising temperature and falling barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, variable winds, shifting to southwest, followed by falling barometer and rising temperature. The Lower Mississippi, the Lower Missouri and the Ohio rivers will fall slowly during Tuesday.

Midnight Bulletin.

MAY 18, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	30.12	59	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.15	54	E.	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	29.99	56	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.97	71	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.12	52	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.06	57	S. E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.03	59	S. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.97	63	.....	Fair.
Louisville	30.11	56	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.12	65	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	29.99	60	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.95	65	.....	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.07	46	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.03	69	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.12	58	N. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.84	61	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.11	67	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.89	67	.....	.....

CASUALTIES.

Another Dam Gives Away.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The bulkhead of the Gardner dam on the Upper Wolf river, Shano county, Wisconsin, gave way on Thursday night, while nine men were engaged in raising the gates. Four of them, Nathaniel Parks, Jerry Casey, Nicholas Notts, and Charles Mohoka, were instantly killed, and the others were badly injured.

Drowning — Wonderful Escape — Dropped Dead.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Yesterday afternoon two children of John Foote, playing in a boat, fell into the canal. The little girl, aged five, was drowned. The boy, aged eight, was carried from the canal to the river, a distance of one hundred feet, through a waste water race which runs under the surface of the ground the entire distance, and escaped uninjured.

On the trip from Lawas City, Michigan, to this port, of the steam barge Concord, Richard Gallaway, an Oswego boatman, dropped dead while shoveling coal into the furnace. The body was brought to this city.

Man Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—A man, supposed to be Andrew Commerson, of Belle Point, Ohio, was instantly killed here to-night, while attempting to jump on a moving train.

FIRE RECORD.

At Kingston, Jamaica—Loss $500,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 18.—The stores of Sievers & Co. and Repburn, at Jacmel, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

Fire in Memphis—Loss $2,500.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 18.—By the explosion of a coal oil lamp, Hitzfield & Son's oil and lamp store, Second street, was set on fire and the stock generally destroyed, either by fire or water. Loss $2,500. Insured for $3,000 in the Phœnix, Hartford, and Louisiana Mutual.

The steamships City of Richmond and Baltic arrived at New York yesterday.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indictment of Gov. Moses and Ex-Treasurer Humbert for Breach of Trust and Grand Larceny.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18.—Governor Moses and Ex-Treasurer Humbert have been indicted by a Republican grand jury, on charges of breach of trust with fraudulent intentions, and for grand larceny. Solicitor Butler moved that Judge Graham issue bench warrants for the arrest of the parties. The Judge reserved his decision until to-morrow.

The indictment charges Moses with having counseled and advised Humbert, the defaulting County Treasurer, to use six thousand dollars of the State funds to pay his (Moses') private debts. The County Solicitor declares it his purpose to prosecute the case vigorously. The Court granted a warrant for the arrest of Moses. The order fixes the bond at six thousand dollars. The Attorney General promises to be in Orangeburg on Wednesday to prosecute the case.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Return of Rowland, the Defaulting Treasurer of Richland Co., O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 18, 1874.

R. H. Rowland, the recent defaulting treasurer of Richland county, returned home yesterday evening under an arrangement with his sureties and the county, and his affairs are now in process of settlement. He has already turned over fifty-three thousand dollars in cash and securities. Notes, collaterals, real estate, etc, will be forthcoming in such amount that the loss of the county and sureties will be small, probably not over ten to fifteen thousand dollars. His defalcation was for about one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

Suicide at La Grange.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MINGO JUNCTION, O., May 18, 1874.

Yesterday, at LaGrange, a young man named Worthington Roe, committed suicide by shooting himself through the back of the head. The cause is unknown.

Bloody Feud—Man Shot.

CAIRO, ILL., May 18.—Jason Ditmer, while at work in his field, near Centerville, Williamson county, Ills., on Saturday afternoon, was shot by two or more persons concealed near by. This seems to be the continuation of the feud between the Russell and Bullmer families, which has resulted in killing or seriously wounding four other persons, the last of whom, Henderson, Woodruff was shot last Friday, may recover. Ditmer's injuries are probably fatal.

Suicide at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—Elizabeth Pierson, aged twenty, committed suicide yesterday, by taking strychnine. Cause unknown.

Assassination,

MEMPHIS, May, 18.—H. Clay Goff, Supervisor of Mississippi county, Arkansas, was assassinated near Frenchman's bayou, some fifty miles above here, last Saturday evening, while returning to his home. No other than Sam Chesnutt is the assassin, who fired upon his victim from the brushwood on the roadside.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 18.—Wm. Fry, colored, seventy-four years old, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for the remainder of his life for the murder of his wife two years ago. His wife was a young negress, and proved unfaithful. He left her, but returned one night and cut her a number of times with a bowie knife inflicting fatal wounds.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

OMAHA, May 18.—Wm. T. Pollock, who was arrested for robbing the postoffice at Brownsville, Nebraska, last winter, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Trial of Wintermute, the Murderer of McCook.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The trial of Wintermute for the murder of Gen. McCook was opened to-day. After a statement of the case by the Prosecuting Attorney, the testimony of Dr. Burleigh, who was with Gen. McCook from soon after the time he was shot till his death, was taken. His testimony fixing the act upon Wintermute was corroborated in its surgical bearings by two other physicians. Mr. Wooley, who was in the court room when the shooting took place, testified that Wintermute came in twice evidently watching for some one. About half an hour afterward, when McCook came in, Wintermute fired at him twice and the witness heard two shots afterward. This testimony was corroborated by Mr. Higbee, who fifteen minutes before heard Wintermute say, "Tell McCook I am going to shoot him on sight."

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White* River. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

Elegant,

sweet, light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes of every variety prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1874.

FOR a marvel, the Springfield *Republican* has a good word for President GRANT in connection with his course with regard to the Arkansas imbroglio, characterizing his conduct in the whole affair as "very straightforward and creditable." Now let the *Republican* prepare for a rasping from the *World*.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $7,523,869, against $7,928,263 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January to that date were $158,317,131, against $177,450,344 for the corresponding period of 1873.

SENATOR CARPENTER is said to be preparing another speech on the Cuban question. Of course, if delivered at all, it will simply be with the view of catching popular applause, and with no hope or expectation whatever that it will in any way aid the struggling people of that island. Under these circumstances, why deliver it at all?

THE annual general meeting of the American Social Science Association will convene in New York city to-day, and continue during the remainder of the week. A large number of important papers will be read, and the entire proceedings of the association are expected to be of an unusually interesting and valuable character.

WE OBSERVE that it is again proposed to establish a Bureau of Commerce as a branch of the Treasury Department, "to take charge of the national industries, comprehending those of manufacturing, mining, agriculture and commerce." No necessity whatever exists for the organization of such a "bureau." We have quite a sufficient quantity of this sort of official furniture on hand, already—of which the number of drawers of public funds attached to them is proof demonstrative.

WOES unattended never come. New York city is rapidly losing its grain trade, and now the great shipbuilder, JOHN ROACH, proposes to remove all his works and machinery from that point to Chester, in this State, where his vessels are built, although their machinery has heretofore been constructed in New York. It is clear that by uniting the two establishments both time and labor will be saved—but that does not prevent the New Yorkers from feeling bad over it.

ONE of the defeated candidates for the Connecticut Democratic United States Senatorial nomination says, with biting sarcasm: "If all the *liars* had voted for me, I should have been nominated!" Ah, well; but it will, doubtless, console him to reflect that they nominated a man who did all in his power to prolong the war, increase the debt, add to the number of the slain and wounded, protract the misery of both sections, and make treason and rebellion successful. Let him be comforted!

IT IS a fact worthy of mention that, in the manifests of several of the American steamers recently arrived at Philadelphia, consignments were made to well-known Western houses, showing that the line has already passed beyond the boundary of mere local note. The first year's business showed a good result, but it is only the shadow of coming events. It is not a very long time since it seemed hopeless even to think that Philadelphia would ever awake to the necessity of direct traffic with the great English and German marts of trade.

IT IS proposed to hold a national centennial of chemistry during the present summer. The chemical section of the New York Lyceum of Natural History had a meeting a few days ago, at which the object was discussed with a good deal of interest. Resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to arrange the preliminaries. It is suggested that Northumberland, in this State, would be a peculiarly appropriate place in which to hold the proposed meeting, since it contains the grave of Dr. PRIESTLEY, one of the eminent of the fathers of this important science.

BOSTON seems to be losing all of that reverence for antiquity of which it used to feel so proud. The Granary Elms, the Brattle Square Church, the Hancock House, and many other things around which cluster a thousand historic associations, have been allowed to fall victims to the greed of money, and now the "Old South" church is to go. The poet WORDSWORTH, describing a man for whom the wonders of creation had no elevating and ennobling significance, says:

"A primrose on the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Now, after the "esthetic" Hubbites have converted the most historic temple in the country into greenbacks, they should sing in chorus:

"The fame our sires made glorious,
Stone, brick and mortar is to us,
And it is nothing more."

WHENEVER an election occurs in this State, the New York *World*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, and other Democratic papers, invariably assail the Republican city government of Philadelphia as an unclean nest of corruptionists, thieves and scoundrels. How much truth there is in these reckless charges may partially be inferred from the fact that, as shown by the Mayor's annual message, that city exhibits a clean balance-sheet, with $2,176,399 98 passed to her credit January 1, 1874; the aggregate receipts for 1873 being $18,988,599 01; disbursements, $17,812,199 03—while New York city is increasing its debt at the rate of twenty million dollars a year. Suppose that, in return for the infamous calumnies these papers have heaped on Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, the latter were to give them a lesson in the art of managing affairs with honesty and economy?

SPEAKING of the recent annual meeting of the American Silk Association in New York, and of the growing importance of the silk industry of the United States, the *Express* of that city says: "The trade is now not only established, but most excellent work is done, while those who have charge seem resolved to go forward." Our enthusiastic contemporary seems to be entirely oblivious of the fact that every word it utters in commendation of the quality and durability of American silks, is an argument against its own pet delusion of free trade. If American silk industry is becoming a power in the land, to what, except to the Protective policy, is it owing? Last year the total value of work done amounted to $18,794,187. What would it probably have been, had the politico-economic theories of the *Express* practically prevailed during the last decade?

THE Buffalo *Courier*, one of the leading organs of the Democratic party in New York, glories in the Bourbonism of the Connecticut Democratic nominee for United States Senator. It observes:

The worst they can say of him is that he is 'Copperhead.' On the whole, we are disposed to regard the epithet as complimentary. It means that the new Senator from Connecticut is an earnest, uncompromising Democrat, and has stood by his party principles when it cost comfort and popularity to do so.

Let us see what this means. EATON was one of the most virulent Union-haters in the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he threatened that the Massachusetts soldiers, en route to Washington, would have to pass over his dead body. One night he was detected in an attempt to tear down the United States flag in the streets of Hartford. He not only opposed the raising of troops and revenue, but he counseled armed resistance to the draft and the collection of taxes. He denounced those patriots who volunteered for the defense of the Union as "LINCOLN hirelings" and "abolition assassins;" and he rejoiced over rebel victories, and mourned over rebel defeats. His speeches reeked with with the most rancorous treason. Short of taking up arms in its behalf, he did all he possibly could to aid the rebellion, and from the beginning to the end of the war was, and gloried in being, a deadly, implacable enemy of the government and of the Union. According to the paper from which we have quoted, to be false to one's country in its hour of mortal trial, is among the "principles" of the Democratic party. And this is the crime for which he has been rewarded!

TO SHOW how general is the stagnation in the iron trade from which we are at present suffering, the *Iron Age* collates the reports of the latest files of English and Continental trade journals. In Great Britain, it appears, matters are even worse than they are here, for while it is feared that many small concerns in this country will have to go into bankruptcy if there is not an improvement soon, the British market has been thrown into a panic by the number of failures reported of late. So far, all but a few of the great joint stock companies have tided over the difficulties which beset them on every side, but how long they will be able to meet their liabilities is a question which no one will venture to answer. The shares of many of the largest and most seemingly prosperous companies are quoted at a heavy discount. On the Continent there is but little activity in iron manufacture or the iron trade. The Belgian makers are very far from enjoying average prosperity, and a very large percentage of the furnaces of that country are out of blast. In France the iron trade is very much depressed, with no hope of improvement, except such as rests upon the undertaking of the five hundred and fifty miles of railroad lately decreed by the National Assembly. In Germany there is a slight improvement in the iron trade in anticipation of the undertaking of certain important internal improvements. Nowhere, however, is there anything like average prosperity in the iron trade, and present appearances indicate that the recovery, when it begins, is likely to commence on this side of the ocean.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

The crisis, if it may be so called, or the change of ministry which has taken place in France, is not an unlooked for occurrence. On the 12th inst., the first day of the sessions of the Assembly after the recess, the Duke of BROGLIE demanded the immediate discussion of the law for the creation of a second Chamber, or Upper House, the law concerning which he had given his views to the Commission of Thirty on the day the Assembly had adjourned. The constitution of a second Chamber pertains directly to the new Electoral law, may, indeed, be said to form a part of it, and the entire subject has excited the liviliest interest among all parties. It unites all Liberals in determined opposition, and even Conservatives, steadfast supporters of the De BROGLIE Ministry, were known to regard some provisions of the measure with so much disapproval that many of them were expected to unite with the opposition in demanding postponement. In fact, as appeared in yesterday's dispatches, a majority of sixty-four, of whom thirty were Legitimists, voted against the demand of the Duc de BROGLIE for immediate consideration, and thus made necessary the resignation of the Ministry and the reorganization of the Cabinet.

Though at the time the new Electoral law was reported by the committee we mentioned its principal provisions, it may be worth while to mention them again. Its transparent object is to get rid of or restrict universal suffrage with the least possible offense to popular sentiment and opinion. As very young men in France are commonly Republicans, and as political like other wisdom is supposed to increase with years, twenty-five instead of twenty-one is fixed as the age at which young men acquire the right to vote. As the truly conservative classes usually have permanent abodes where they spend their lives, and as the artisan class, to a great extent Radical in their opinions, are, many of them, compelled by the nature of their occupations frequently to change their abodes, a residence of three years in a commune is made necessary to confer the right of suffrage. This is the general rule to which are attached certain exceptions likely to favor the cause of conservatism. Thus all men who ever have been or are in the service of the government, all priests of the Catholic Church, and all clergymen of churches recognized by the State, may vote without question as to the length of their residence in a commune. By the application of these rules, however moderate and innocent they look on paper, several millions of voters would be divested of their right.

In reference to candidates the law, if passed, would establish conditions which seem very offensive to a great number of Frenchmen, many of them men of conservative opinions. At present, a Frenchman, wherever his residence may be, may be chosen a Deputy by any constituency. He may be chosen by any number of constituencies, and then left to choose which of them he will represent. Thus, some years ago, if we rightly remember, M. THIERS was elected a member of the Assembly by five or six different districts. Obvious inconveniences attend this usage, and one can easily understand why it seemed desirable to limit the range of candidacy. The new law so far limits it that a man may be elected only where he was born, where he resides, where he is taxed and where he has at any time filled some government office. But this provision of the law, which appears so reasonable to foreigners, encounters vigorous opposition among the classes which most heartily sanction the restriction of universal suffrage. Another stipulation which awakens opposition in different parties, and especially among the Republicans, provides that the Deputy must enter the Assembly uncommitted to the support of any particular policy. In other words, the candidate may not, in order to secure his election, promise that, if elected, he will pursue such or such a course, the penalty of violating the rule being his exclusion from the Assembly. The pledge nullifies the election.

Those are the unpopular points of the proposed law, which have intensified and extended the opposition to the De BROGLIE ministry. And the opposition has not been lessened or softened by the Duke's scheme of a second Chamber, by whose loyalty to property and the interests of society, France is to be saved from the Democratic tendencies of the National Assembly. As described by the Duke, some weeks ago, this Upper House is to consist of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred members, to be appointed and elected in such ways as to make them the indubitable representatives of the social and political distinction of the nation. "The citizens of a free country," said the Minister, "are not equal units, uniform atoms which it suffices to count; they are quantities unequal in value which must be weighed." The most remarkable feature of this second Chamber is the right with which it is to be invested of dissolving the other Chamber, the Chamber of Deputies. Not indeed absolutely of its own volition, but in concert with that of the President of the Republic. M. de BROGLIE admitted that this was a power never before conferred in any country on a second Chamber, but on reflection he thought the innovation on Republican constitutions a happy idea to be retained and carried out. The idea, however, has called forth sharp, energetic criticism in France, and has evidently stimulated opponents to the uttermost efforts. If constituted as proposed, they say that Democracy could never enter the Chamber by a single crevice. It would, they add, almost certainly be the refuge of all the men who during the last three years have displeased the nation by their monarchical intrigues and their recantations: aged doctrinaires and Liberals converted into friends of despotism and arbitrary power. Besides, they argue, if the Upper House may dissolve the Lower, it may leave a considerable interval of time to elapse before convoking the colleges to elect another, during which interval it would manage things according to its own sweet will. All this is, to Americans, too obvious for remark, and their only interest in the discussion lies in the fact that Frenchmen thus reasoning have at length forced into resignation a ministry who showed themselves inclined to organize despotism under such a mere simulacrum of a Republic.

As to the political consequences of the change in the ministry, it would be very idle at this distance for any one to speculate. The friends of Count CHAMBORD have been very busy lately; it is even believed by many that the Count himself has been in Versailles incognito taking counsel with them. It is possible that by their recent vote they hoped to cause a crisis of which he might take advantage for the overthrow of the septennat. If so, they have, as the dispatch of yesterday said, simply committed political suicide. No doubt, the country will stand by MACMAHON for the present as the upholder of order, and if the Assembly should be dissolved, the peril of the septennat would come from the election of a more Republican, not of a more monarchical body. It is, however, difficult to believe that the majority which has so long, in the presence of crises, crushed their political partialities in dread of Democracy, and the *spectre rouge* will now expose the country to the hazards of general elections certain to reveal the strength of Republicanism, especially as the results of the successive local elections leave no doubt that the opinions which they deem perilous are more prevalent now than ever before.

A Michigan court, in a recent suit to recover a life insurance policy, held that no insane person can make or break a contract where the rights of third parties innocent of any wrong are involved.

DECORATION.

BY T. W. HIGGINSON.

"Manibus date lilia plenis."

Mid the flower-wreath'd tombs I stand
Bearing lilies in my hand.
Comrades! in what soldier-grave
Sleeps the bravest of the brave?

Is it he who sank to rest
With his colors round his breast?
Friendship makes his tomb a shrine;
Garlands veil it; ask not mine.

One low grave, yon trees beneath,
Bears no roses, wears no wreath;
Yet no heart more high and warm
Ever dared the battle-storm.

Never gleamed a prouder eye
In the front of victory,
Never foot had firmer tread
On the field where hope lay dead,

Than are hid within this tomb,
Where the untended grasses bloom;
And no stone, with feign'd distress,
Mocks the sacred loneliness.

Youth and beauty, dauntless will,
Dreams that life could ne'er fulfill,
Here lie buried: here in peace
Wrongs and woes have found release.

Turning from my comrades' eyes,
Kneeling where a woman lies,
I strew lilies on the grave
Of the bravest of the brave.

—*Scribner's for June.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

PEACE.

They all shall pass: the passionate days,
Song-threaded, flashing quick with light,
And those that veiled in gloomful haze
Creep on slow pulsing to the night.
Upon its outward wave the last
Will float us to the tranquil sea,
Where, all the storms forever past,
Shall peace in tidal fulness be.

Steam navigation on the Erie Canal is now an accomplished fact.

And now the tuneful and ruminative frog is to be "cultivated."

Won't Congress please hurry up? Think of the approaching dog-days!

Pennsylvania can take care of the Centennial herself if she is driven to it.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, is the latest Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

This is the bearing year for apples, and everywhere the trees give promise of a good crop.

Unusual building activity pervades all parts of Philadelphia, from center to circumference.

Now let the Centennial managers go to the people with their appeals. The response will be liberal.

Southern journals are jubilant over the alleged discovery of a rich copper vein near Carrolton, Georgia.

It seems to us that Donn Piatt is making a mighty big fuss over so small a matter as the loss of his character.

A pair of zebras have just been trained and broken to harness in Paris. There is a chance for Toombs, yet.

We are getting impatient to know how soon Congress proposes to wipe out the festering infamy of polygamy.

The old reptiles are gradually coming to the surface again in the Democratic party, and the war Democrats must take back seats.

Boston is about equally exercised over the rum and water question. How to shut off the former and supply the latter is the point.

It will be a disgrace to the whole country if the Keystone State is allowed to bear the whole brunt of the Centennial battle alone.

This trenchant piece of satire is from the Rochester *Democrat*: "Millions for moieties, remarks Congress, and not one Centennial."

A prominent physician declares that since iced tea came into fashion the digestion and the nerves are disappearing more rapidly than ever.

The next duty for the country to discharge is to make theft and corruption as odious as treason, and thieves and corruptionists as hateful as traitors.

The Philadelphia Board of Education has decided that no teacher, male or female, shall be prohibited from teaching in the public school on account of color.

The Bank of France is accumulating gold with a view to a resumption of specie payments. That France can do this is a great triumph after her immense losses.

It is affirmed that the general business of Chicago, and all that section of the country, is more prosperous now than it was a year since, when no panic was dreamed of.

Eaton was nominated by the Connecticut Democracy for United States Senator, because of the service he rendered them during the war by his malignant opposition to it.

Of course. The Democrats of Congress oppose the abolition of the civil service regulations, because thereby they are enabled to get some of their number into office.

Life is an inconceivably beautiful thing, so soon as we reach that point whence we can look out upon it with a clear conscience and a character well buffeted by experience.

Of 933 newspapers in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, 514 sustain the President's veto, 408 oppose it, and 11 are on the fence.

During the present spring over two million salmon eggs have been distributed by the United States Fish Commissioner to the Fish Commissioners of the Northern, Middle and Western States.

A Vienna singer is said to have an abnormal formation of the vocal organs, whereby he is able to sing two notes simultaneously—like the organs of the Democracy in this country.

The civil-rights statute of 1869 has come to naught in the first trial under it at New Orleans. Of course it was by a mere technical dodge. Hurry up that supplementary bill on the subject.

The New York postoffice sends daily fifty-eight and one-half tons of mail matter, of which fifty tons are letters and eight and one-half tons are newspapers, periodicals, seeds, cuttings, books, &c.

PERSONAL.

Jacob Wainright, the black boy who accompanied Dr. Livingstone's remains to England, purposes returning to Africa as a missionary teacher.

An orator, five years old, is pouring forth from the fund of his mature experience graphic pictures of the misery wrought by indulgence in spirituous beverages at Portland, Maine.

Vice President Wilson will go neither to California nor to Europe. Still his health is too precarious for steady work, and he will occupy the coming summer and fall in short trips and other means of recreation.

Ex-Vice President Colfax spok in nine States last month, and complains that private life is to him busier than public position. He is to speak at three college commencements, and has declined invitations from twenty others.

Nilsson has prejudices. Christine is resolved never to sing in Sweden, for, having appeared there in her "green and sallet days," she was so severely and unkindly criticised that she has vowed never to be variable another note in her native land.

A woman, with an invalid husband, whose only property was a beer saloon in Marshall, Mich., having some time ago been forced to close it by the crusaders of the town, fell into a state of despondency, and finally became insane and cut her throat with a pair of scissors.

A man who recently died in Ohio, leaving $40,000, turns out to have been Elisha Case, formerly of Canton, Mass., who, having committed a forgery in 1839, suddenly went West. Case visited Canton several times after he cleared out, but always in such disguise that he was not identified.

An English nobleman recently offered to bet £100 to £1 that the ex-Prince Imperial of France will never succeed to his father's throne. The wager was accepted by sixteen enthusiastic Imperialists, and the nobleman now finds himself liable to lose $80,000 in case of a Bonapartist restoration. Whether the fool and his money will be parted remains to be seen.

Mrs. Warner, of Washington, writes to the *Independent* a story which a negro told her in a Washington horse car. It seems they struck up an acquaintance *impromptu*, and then he told her that Mr. Sumner privately paid his bills at school to let him learn to be a lawyer, and also heard him recite every Sunday in the Greek Testament, to enable him to learn how to teach a Sunday School class.

IN "BIOREN'S Pennsylvania Pocket Remembrancer" for the year 1817, the rates of postage then charged are given and seem astonishingly large when compared with those of to-day. For instance, the following: A single letter, for a distance not exceeding thirty miles, six cents; over thirty and not over eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty and not over one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and a half cents; over one hundred and fifty and not over four hundred miles, eighteen and a half cents; over four hundred miles, twenty-five cents. Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double these rates. Newspapers—each paper carried not over one hundred miles, one cent; over one hundred miles, one and a half cents. Among the instructions to postal officials is this: "Postmasters are instructed not to forward pamphlets in the mail, when it is very large, or when it is carried with *great expedition*, as on horseback."

Put the System in Fighting Tune.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels and nerves, is to put the stomach in a condition to dissolve, readily and without pain, the food submitted to its action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effect will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength and energy which usually occurs in dyspepsia will be arrested. The determination of bile to the skin will cease, and that cathartic fluid will pass into the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every organ connected with or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in fighting trim necessary to resist and expel disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded the last and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

BELFAST GINGER ALE
BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ginger Ale, a Summer Drink, the best, mildest and most effectual remedy known for any Disorder of the
STOMACH OR BOWELS.
BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale. Genuine only to be had at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. 4*

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 4*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WM. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.

The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.

Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
Spherical Burglar-Proof Safes.

These SAFES being made of Chrome Iron, and chilled in casting, cannot be drilled, and their shape renders them invulnerable to any of the known means of breaking open a Safe.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.
Messrs. Marvin & Co., Philad'a:
Gentlemen—We have had the two Spherical Safes which you furnished us (size No. 2) tested, and we take pleasure in informing you of the result.
We had two experienced workmen from James Marshall & Co.'s foundry and machine shop with good sledges and drills. The safes were placed in our Banking room, and the men pounded away on them, (making a great deal more noise than any burglars would dare to do) until we were entirely satisfied that the safes could not be broken by sledges.
We then tried to drill them and not succeeding in getting a drill fastened to work at the top, we placed one of the safes between two brick walls, where the men worked at it without making any impression on anything but the paint. It affords us pleasure to state to you that we feel that our funds are perfectly secure when inside of your safes.
Very Respectfully,
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Marvin's
SUPERIOR
Fire-Proof Safes,
THE BEST MADE AND AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Call and examine and get Prices before buying.
W. A. McCLURG, Gen'l. Agent,
No. 63 WOOD STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.

NOTICE!

All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres.
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
TTHS

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL R. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Will open June 1st, at popular prices: $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.
Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House New York City.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

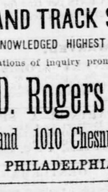
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
Just the Thing for Summer Suits.
A FULL LINE AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; Finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

ROGERS'



FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,
Light Buggies,
ROAD AND TRACK SULKIES,
THE ACKNOWLEDGED HIGHEST STANDARD.
Communications of inquiry promptly answered.
Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
1009 and 1010 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
TTHS

JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHAETONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,
No. 89 Third Avenue.
PECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE.
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
PECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

DRY GOODS.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Curtains!
TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE SHADES,
VESTIBULE LACE.
Ladies when Cleaning House will find a large assortment of Curtains,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 Fifth Avenue.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.
WYLIE AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR THE
Paving and Laying Crossings on Wylie Avenue,
From Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 87 Fifth Avenue, until SATURDAY, May 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The contract will consist of about 15,700 square yards of Paving, and about 4,000 square feet of Crossings.
Bidders will specify clearly the kind and quality of the pavement they propose to lay, together with references to the various places where the same has been put down.
Bidders will accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
Blank forms and any information required can be had at the office of the Engineers, Wylie & Johnston, Room 11, Municipal Hall.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.
WILLIS BOOTHE,
CHARLES JEREMY,
W. H. HAGAN,
SAMUEL B. WAUGHTER,
JOHN T. PATTERSON,
Commissioners.
CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Second Avenue Improvement.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the Paving of the Second and Third sections of Second Avenue, from Shingiss Street to Greenwood crossing) will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 87 Grant Street, up to Saturday, May 23d, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The contract will consist of about 65,000 square yards of Paving.
Bidders will specify clearly the kind and quality of the Pavement they propose to lay, together with references to the various places where the same has been put down.
Bidders will accompany their Proposals with Bonds, as required by the city, in the sum of $100,000.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the City so to do.
W. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULL,
H. E. MOORHEAD,
E. P. PALMER, JR.,
PETER CONNELLY,
Commissioners.
GEO. T. OLIVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, May 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until the 21ST INST., inclusive, FOR PUBLISHING THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR 1873.
Manuscript of the work can be seen at this office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO BINDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until the 21ST INST., inclusive, for Rebinding One Hundred and Seventy-three (173) Miscellaneous Dockets and Index Books of District Court and Court of Common Pleas.
Samples of the work required can be seen, and full information had regarding same on application at Prothonotary's Office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

NOTICE.
The citizens of Allegheny are notified to be economical in the use of water. Owing to an accident the new works will not be running for some time, and as the old machinery is not capable of supplying the city, if the water is wasted, the use of hose and running of fountains is prohibited. This order will be enforced, so that there will be a supply in case of fire, and the residents of the upper portion of the city may have a supply of water.
WM. PAUL, JR.,
Superintendent of Water Works.

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 46 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals seal to offices.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, MAY 16th.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street,
Allegheny.
New Millinery Goods,
New Embroideries and White Goods,
New Gloves and Hosiery.
Latest Styles
Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
A most complete assortment, just opened.
NEW ENBROIDERIES,
All new choice patterns, at very low prices
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
All sizes, styles and qualities.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Most decided bargains in these goods.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS
Medium and finest, at our usual low prices
SPRING AND SUMMER GLOVES,
Full Stock of Kid, Lisle Thread and Silk.
NEW WHITE GOODS.
Nainsook and Jaconet Muslins.
Swiss and Organdie Muslins.
White and Colored P. K's.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
White and Fancy Shirts, Neck Wear.
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Spring and Summer underwear.
Cotton and Merino Socks.
Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.
STOCK COMPLETE AT ALL TIMES.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
HORNE & CO.'S,
Market Street.
NEW GOODS A
Dry Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Embroideries, Laces
White Goods,
To Close Cash and Short Time Buyers of Stock and Prices. Call and Examine.

77 and 79 MAR
CARPETS.
NEW STYLES
CARPETINGS!
NOW ARRIVING.
Our Spring Stock now opening, comprising the Latest Novelties and Styles introduced at home or abroad, has been selected with special reference to this market, and merits the attention of all contemplating refurnishing.
Oliver McClintock & Company,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
Spring Stock!
New Styles,
Large Assortment,
All Grades,
Low Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
97, 99 and 101 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1874.

The New York *Times* announces several new railroad negotiations in London, the instalments on which run through several months and amount to more than twenty millions of dollars. The great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation are credited with twelve millions of consolidated mortgage and three millions of Allegheny branch bonds.

If true, this announcement would be welcome news to some of our investors in this city and in Philadelphia, who now hold the overdue floating debt of the Valley Road and her bonds indorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which are, judging from the market quotations, now in rather bad odor. There seems no good reason why the quotation of the bonded debt of the Valley Road should depreciate; that its stock should drop to a mere nominal figure is but natural, but the bonds represent not only the full values for which they were originally issued, but values enhanced by the expenditure of the earnings of the road since its beginning.

To be sure, there is a natural depression affecting all railroads, and although there is little likelihood of any new railroad extension this season, there is some hope of activity in the business of extending the older roads. As indicated by the above paragraph, England seems disposed to hold out a helping hand to worthy railway enterprises; influenced by the argument that by purchasing our railroad bonds England is really opening a market for her much depressed railroad iron manufacturers, a prominent manufacturer there states that for years he has never been without some American orders on his books for railroad iron, but that at the present moment he has not one such order. Similar complaints, everywhere heard, show that England has lost for the moment her best customer for railroad iron, and a desire to regain this profitable trade cannot but have a tendency, with other causes, to facilitate the efforts which are making by British capital to open for itself a path into our railroad system. This capital, by investing itself in our bonds, really goes into the hands of the British iron masters and other industrial classes, and does not come to us in the form of railroad bars and other imports until it has set in motion a considerable aggregate of British labor.

—The following table gives the earnings of the leading railway companies from January 1 to April 30. The total increased earnings is $1,614,122. The total decrease in earnings is $1,352,104, which leaves a net increase of $262,018 as compared with the same time for last year.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30.

	1874.	Inc.	Dec.
Atlantic and Great West...	$ 1,578,177	$ 1,250,568	
Burlington, C. R. and Minn	392,224	374,930	
Central Pacific	3,667,026	3,650,330	
Chicago, Dan. and Vin	105,353	185,527	
Chic. Milwaukee and St. P.	2,630,245	1,887,926	
Chicago and Northern	1,401,223	3,518,998	
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and In	1,314,546	1,609,177	
Illinois Central	2,396,480	2,414,341	
Ind., Bloom. and Western	582,047	427,387	
Kansas Pacific	886,035	998,458	
Missouri, Kansas and Tex.	396,801	940,623	
Mobile and Ohio	817,197	1,085,879	
Ohio and Mississippi	1,102,066	1,252,668	
St. L., A. and T. H. (main)	463,742	487,708	
St. L., A. and T. H. (bran.)	161,977	195,057	
St. Louis and Iron Mount	650,111	729,964	
St. L., Kan. City and North	752,840	871,986	
St. Louis and Southeastern	*386,979	370,183	
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	351,240	340,704	
Toledo, Wabash and West.	1,628,458	1,693,222	
West Wisconsin	313,571	226,598	
Total	$25,009,391	$24,747,375	

*Three weeks only of April in each year.

—It may not be generally known that the ton used in the returns and calculations of the United States censuses is invariably the net ton of 2,000 pounds, and that the ton used by the Treasury Department in its statements of imports and exports is invariably the gross ton of 2,240 pounds. It is also worthy of note that the values of foreign imports are given in gold, and of domestic exports in currency.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government securities, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 18, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾				119¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾				121¾	
5-20's, 1867	115				115	
5-20's, 1864	116				117	
5-20's, 1865	117				117	
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾				119¾	
5-20's, 1867	120				120	
5-20's, 1869	120¾				120¾	
10-40's	114¾				114¾	
10-40's, coupons	114¾				114¾	
Currency 6's	116¾				116¾	
Registered 1867						
New 5 per cents	115				115	
Western Union Tel	70	70¼			70	69¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾			40⅝	41¾
Adams Express	62¾	62			62	62¾
Wells-Fargo Express	74				74	
American Express	62				62	62¼
United States Express	62¾				62	
New York Central	96¾				96¾	
Erie	35⅝				35⅝	
Michigan Central	74¾				74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	74⅝				74⅝	
Illinois Central	92				92	
Cleveland and Pittsb	96¾				96¾	
Chicago & Northw'n	40⅝				40⅝	40¾
Do. preferred	69				69	
Rock Island	96¾	96¾			95¾	95¾
St. Paul, common	31	31¼			31	31⅛
Do. preferred	82				82	
Wabash, common	36				36	
Fort Wayne	99				99¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝				25⅝	
Union Pacific	26¾				26⅝	26⅝
Chicago & Alton	101				101	
Boston, Hartford & E	14					
Harlem	129				129	
A. & T., pref	33					33⅛
C., C. & I. C	19¾					19¾
Tenn. Stocks, old	83					
Do. new	83½					
South Carolina, July	63					
Missouri's	96¾					

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	48¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	100	
Reading	56¾	
United Companies of New Jersey	125½	
Oil Creek	6	6¼
Lehigh Valley	60½	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	89	
Central Transportation Company	43	43½
Empire Transportation Company	54	54½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 18, 1874.

Trade among the wholesale houses to-day was rather more quiet than during last week. Several of the leading grocery houses reported trade quite slow, and we found but one exception in that line that reported the opposite. The cause for this apparent dullness is hard to explain. The gloomy and lowering weather may have checked trade slightly, but it will hardly explain the general dullness that was exhibited in groceries to-day. Flour was dull with a fair trade, and there was considerable activity in oats and corn, with the other branches of the grain trade very dull. In country produce, business was only moderate.

Our report to-day will show few changes of quotations from the latter part of the previous week. We note an advance on bacon sides, mess pork and lard, with corrected quotations below. The downward movement in butter, eggs, and other country produce, has ceased with the cooler weather, and former prices are generally maintained. Wheat is rather lower, although transactions are so limited, as to render it difficult to furnish accurate quotations. Corn is firm with a rather upward tendency, and oats, notwithstanding the very large receipts, advanced fully 1c per bushel in price. This advance is caused by a large demand, which grows out of the scarcity and high price of mill feed, and although the imports of oats have been exceedingly large—amounting to 87,017 bushels in the past three weeks—there is now a scarcity of oats, and no inquiry was apparent to-day which could not be satisfied. We learn of quite a supply to arrive, which may in the course of the week ease the market somewhat.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

	Cars.	No. Head.
Flour, bbls	670	
Cheese, bxs	100	
Wheat, sks	1,700	
Butter, pkgs	67	
Potatoes, bus	760	
Apples, bbls	60	
Corn, sks	1,800	
Oats, sks	11,000	
Bacon, lbs	26	
Corn meal, bbls	60	
Hay, tons	14	
Feed, sks	1,000	
Hides, lbs	20,000	
Coal, bbls	1,000	
Coke, bus	1,000	
Lumber, m	200	
Shingles, m	100	
Lime, bbls	100	
Stone, loads	20	
Sand, loads	10	
Iron, tons	20	
Nails, kgs	100	
Wool, lbs	10,000	
Hogs, head		1,000
Cattle, head		200
Sheep, head		200
Calves, head		50
Horses, head		50
Total	51	884

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

	Cars.	No. Head.
Flour, bbls	670	Apples, bbls
Cheese, bxs	100	Corn, sks
Wheat, sks	1,700	Oats, sks
Butter, pkgs	67	Bacon, lbs
Potatoes, bus	760	Corn meal, bbls
		Hay, tons
		Feed, sks
		Hides, lbs
		Coal, bbls
		Coke, bus
		Lumber, m
		Shingles, m
		Lime, bbls
		Stone, loads
		Sand, loads
		Iron, tons
		Nails, kgs
		Wool, lbs
		Hogs, head
		Cattle, head
		Sheep, head
		Calves, head
		Horses, head
Total	51	Total

SHEEP.

J. Reynolds 48 head—J. W. Unger 47—total, 97 head.

Add to the above 884 head the number from the surrounding counties and the East Liberty yards, and the total offering would not fall far short of 1,000 head. Good judges of stock alleged that cattle on sale to-day was above the average usually offered in this market. But owing to the large number offered, prices, as before remarked, were a fraction lower than those ruling on last Monday. Light fat steers were the most sought after by local butchers.

Cattle.

The run was larger than that of last week and the stock of better quality. As will be seen by the figures following, a large part of the cattle were shipped from Chicago, and as the amount offered for sale would not all be taken in this market, the remnant would find its way to other points for sale. The range of prices would follow:

Extra, 1,500 steers 5¾@6c; 1,200@1,300 steers 5¾@6¼; 6 25c stock cattle 800@1,000 $4 50@5 00; mixed $4 00@5 00.

CALVES.

There was a fair number of calves offered for sale, which for age and size were a vast improvement over those offered last week. Still it would not be amiss for the Meat Inspector to be on hand some day next week (Monday) for sale entirely too young for slaughtering. The ruling rates of the market were $6 00 to $6 50.

MILCH COWS.

There were some prime milch cows offered for sale to-day, together with others of the medium and common order. There is a wide difference in prices, which are graded as to the age, condition and qualities of the cows as milchers. The range of prices was from $35 00 to $65 00.

Hogs.

The offerings of hogs were very light and of the usual good quality, very fine and heavy and others light and thin. Butchers bought sparingly, fearing, perhaps, a sudden return of the late warm weather, or it may be they are looking for lower prices to rule during the current week. The ruling prices were as follows: 9c 25@6 50, and light thin pigs $5 00@5 50. There were few if any left unsold at the close of the market.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was first of both wooled and clipped, mostly driven in from Butler, Washington, Beaver, Lawrence, Green, Westmoreland and other counties. There was quite a brisk trade during the early part of the day for clipped, which seemed to be the only kind fancied, though a few wooled were purchased, being, however, only heavy, fine wooled, which brought as high as $8 00 @ 100 cwt. The ruling rates for fair to good clipped sheep were $6 00 @6 25. Most of the stock offered was sold, and but little would be left over.

Lambs.

There were a few fine lambs offered for sale, which found ready sale at $6 00@6 50 @ head. There were none, we believe, left unsold at the close of the market.

Horses and Mules.

If there were any horses or mules offered for sale, we failed to see or hear tell of them. However, there may have been a solitary horse or mule stuck away in some of the pens which escaped our observation.

General Gossip of the Yards.

Whether those immediately interested in the removal of the cattle yards will quietly submit or fight the matter to the bitter end, is a subject of quiet discussion. Much, ere long, will take definite shape. We understand that certain parties are on the lookout for a suitable location outside of the city limits, which if found, will be the future location of the present Allegheny stock yards.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 16.—Pig is dull and prices are again lower. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $53 00; No. 2 at $50 00; grey forge at $29 00; white and mottled at $26 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bar sells as wanted at 3½@3 10c ₱ lb. New rails sell, in a small way, at $60 00@62 50; second hand rails, 1 wrought scrap at $37 00, and cast at $25 00@26 00.

Scotch Pig—Is quoted at $29 00.

Spalls—Are depressed.

Old Metals—The demand is moderate. Sales of 5,000 lbs. heavy brass were reported at 9c, and 1,700 lbs. light do. at 12c.

Brass, light.....6¼@ c Copper, h'vy.....@22½c
Brass, heavy.....6¼@ c Zinc.....@ c
Copper, light.....17½@23 c Lead.....6 @6¼c
Anchors.....@ 9 c Chains.....@ 6¼c
—*Price Current.*

BALTIMORE.

May 16.—There is some little movement in American pig to report, and we note sales of 300 to 400 tons anthracite, for foundry purposes, at ruling quotations. We quote as follows: Antrim, $23 00 @ 24 00 ton for No. 1; $22 00 for No. 2, and $20 00 for No. 3. Baltimore charcoal forge at $43 00, and Scotch pig nominal at $45 00 @ ton from yard.—*American.*

New York Hop Market.

May 16.—The demand continues very limited, brewers still pursuing the hand-to-mouth policy. The receipts are light, but more than sufficient to meet the wants of buyers, and prices are nominally as follows: We quote—Crop of domestic 25@30c; low grades nominally 10@20c; with no sale; crop of 1872, 1873, 25c; Bavarian 25@30c, and Belgian 25@30c. We gather the above from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 14th inst.:

Domestic	Bales.
Total receipts since the 1st of September, 1873	20,560
Total receipts for same period in 1872	22,222
Decrease for the week	15
Total imports since the 1st of September, 1873	13,192
Total imports for same period, 1872	20,472

Philadelphia Hop Market.

May 16.—Stocks are materially reduced, and at present there is more disposition to operate, especially in prime grades. With the opening of warm weather, trade with brewers has improved, which has its effect on the hop trade. We quote:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice.....25@30c
Americans, 1873's, low to fair.....18@20c
Americans, 1872 and 1871's.....12@22c
Bavarians, 1873's.....25@30c
English, 1873's.....25@30c
Californians, 1873's.....25@30c

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Beeves—fresh offerings, 4,254, making 7,326 for the week, against 9,310 last week; quality was fair with better demand, the decline of last week noted Thursday and Friday last was fully recovered and the market closed tolerably firm at the full Monday's quotations, at 9¾@12¾c for poorest to best lots, with a few selections 13¼@13¾c; among the sales were 40 cars 1,400 lbs. Cornfed Texans, 7 cwt. at 11¾c; 3 cars, 8 cwt., 12c; 14 cars, 64 cwt., 11¾c; 18 cars, 74 cwt., 11¾@12c; 17 cars, 7 cwt., 11¾@11¾c; 8 cars 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 7 cars 8¼ cwt., 11¾@12¼c; 10 cars 7 cwt., 11¾@12c; 8 cars 7¾ cwt., 11¾c; 7 cars 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 16 cars 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 8 cars 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 7 cars 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 10 cars Missouri steers, 7¾ cwt., 11¾@12c; 5 cars Texas, 8¾ cwt., 9¾c; 5 cars 9¼ cwt., 10¾c; 6 cars 9¼ cwt., 10¾@10¾c; 1 car 9¾ cwt., 10¾c, and 2 cars Cherokee cattle, 6¼ cwt, at 11c.

Sheep—Receipts 5,230, making 17,650 for the week, against 13,550 last week. Market very weak at a decline of more than one cent ₱ lb since last Monday; slaughtering continues to sell at 5c @ 5c; a few fair to good unshorn sold at 5¾@6c; spring lambs at 10@12c.—*Sales* include 11 cars clipped ohio sheep, 81 lbs, at 6¼@ 6¾c; 1 car 92 lbs., 5c; 1 car 74 lbs., 4¾c, and a half car Kentucky lambs, 115 lbs., 15½@16c.

Swine—Arrivals 12,830, making 35,320 for the week, against 42,846 last week. None for sale alive; dressed firm at 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The new grades scarce; fine $5 25@ $5 50; treble XXX $4 25@ 5 25; choice $7 50@8 00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 58@59c; white 60@61c. Oats firm at 60@65c. Bran firmer at $1 75. Hay quiet at $27 00. Pork quiet but firm at $18 75. Dry salt meats—sides in first hands; loaders 51c; 5,000 lbs low sourced, 50c; 23 bales fall Cumberlands, 52½c. Bacon firm at 75c@10¢@11c. Hams 12½@13c. Lard—tierces and kegs, tierce 11¾@12c keg 12½c. Sugar and molasses—nothing doing. Whisky quiet: Louisiana 90c; Cincinnati $1 02. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 19½@22c. Cornmeal scarce at $5 00.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Cotton, flour and barley dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sample lots $1 48@1 50; firm at $1 45@ 75c. Oats active at 52@60c. Rye scarce at $1 16 asked. Pork quiet at $18 50. Lard firm; steam nominally 10¾@11c; kettle 11¾@12c. Bulk meats—demand good for full prices; shoulders 6c; clear 7½c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 7½@ 7¾@8@10c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts 1,500. Market quiet; prices steady; sales common to very choice steers at $4 75@6 00; stockers at $2 50@3 00. Shipments 2,000.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000. Market fairly active and steady at $5 00@5 25 for poor to common; $5 25@5 40 for fair to good; $5 40@5 60 for choice and to stiletly prime. Shipments 9,500.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500. Market dull and weak; poor to choice wooled at $4 50@7 25; shorn $3 00 @5 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Cotton firm at 17¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork at $18 25. Bacon shoulders 7½c, sides 10¼@10½c; bulk shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides 9¼@9¾c. Lard—tierce 11¾@12c. Whisky 94c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Wheat steady at $1 74 @1 75. Corn steady, at 70@77c. Oats firmer at 56@60c. Petroleum dull and weak.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1874.

Customs receipts $831,000. Treasury disbursements $159,000. Specie engaged for shipment to-morrow $150,000.

MONEY

active; loaned up to 5 per cent. and closed at 3@4 per cent.; prime discount 5@6%.

STERLING.

dull and heavy at 487¾@487¾ for sixty days, and 490@491 for sight.

GOLD

opened and closed at 112¾, and sold down to 112¾, the only two prices all day. Carrying rates flat to 3 per cent., closing at 2¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	5-20s, 1877	120½
5-20s, 1867	115	5-20s, 1868	120½
5-20s, 1864	116¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

firm.			
Missouri 6s	96¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, old	85	North Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	83¾	North Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	55		

STOCKS.

Railroad bonds fairly active, with a decline of 1@2 per cent. in Erie, Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern. Stocks opened ¼@¾ below Saturday's prices, and continued to decline with occasional fractional recoveries until 2.45 P. M., when the decline reached ¾@2¼ from highest point of the day. At the final close the market became firm and recovered ¼@1 ₱ cent. in the entire list. The leading features of the day were Northwest, St. Paul and Chicago, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 120,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Western Union, 24,000 Union Pacific, 24,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 St. Paul, 12,000 New York Central, 11,000 Northwest, and 8,000 Wabash.

Canton	50	St. Paul preferred	50½
W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Wabash	36½
Quicksilver	24	Do preferred	71
Adams Ex. (ex div)	100½	Fort Wayne	99¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	74½	Terre Haute	11
American Express	61½	Do preferred	22
U. S. Express	60	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	103
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	35⅝	Clev., Col. & Cin.	97
Do preferred	55	Burlington & Q	102
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	74½
Do preferred	128	Panama	187
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh	87½	Union Pacific	26¾
Northwestern	40½	Central Pac. bonds	87
Do preferred	58½	Union Pac. bonds	84¾
Rock Island	95¾	Hartford & E. bonds	93
New Jersey Cent'l	105	Delaware & Lac	107
St. Paul	31¾	Bankers' bills	488½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; closed steadier: No. 1 spring $1 25; No. 2, $1 20¾; No. 3, $1 15; rejected $1 07. Corn dull and unsettled: No. 2 for cash 67¾@67¾c, 62c bid seller July; 63c bid seller July; rejected 58¾c. Oats—high mixed 46c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 47¾@48c cash. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 88¾@90c.

Provisions—Pork steady with moderate demand at $17 10 cash or seller June, $17 50 seller July. Lard steady with moderate demand at 10¾@10¾c seller June, 10¾c bid seller July; closed at 10¾c high mixed 6¾c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 47¾@48c cash. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 88¾@90c.

Provisions—Pork steady with moderate demand at $17 10 cash or $17 50 seller July. Lard steady with moderate demand at 10¾@10¾c seller June, 10¾c bid seller July; closed at 10¾c high mixed 6¾c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 47¾@48c cash. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 88¾@90c.

Bulk meats firm; short rib middles higher; sales at 9c loose, spot.

Whisky—Held and unsettled; sales at 95¼c; closed at 95c seller; no buyers at this figure.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton dull and easier at 18¾c. Flour heavy; superfine Western and State $4 85@5 10; common to fair extra Western and State $5 15@5 40; good to choice $5 45@6 50; St. Louis $5 25@11 00. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 3 spring $1 42; No. 2, $1 47@1 48; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 48; No. 1 do $1 54; winter red western $1 54@1 55; amber $1 58@1 60; white 60c. Hay firm at $1 10@1 15. Sugar dull and 1-16c lower; Cuba centrifugal 9¼@9¾c; white 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady at 9¾c. Rosin steady at $2 50@2 60. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour dull; Howard street and Western superfine $4 50@5 50; extra $5 75@6 75; Howard street and Western family $7 00@8 00; city mills $7 50. Corn active and strong at 84c. Oats firm; white 50@55c; mixed 47@50c. Rye quiet at $1 05@1 06. Pork $17 75@18 00; bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Butter unchanged, scarce and wanted. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky dull at 90@ $1 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Manufacturers, agents, importers and jobbers suspended business until Monday in consequence of the funeral of Edwin Hoyt, after which time only a moderate business was accomplished. Cotton goods in steady demand and prices firmly held. Woolens and prices ruled firm in first hands. Prints quiet, except borderstyles which were firm. Five thousand five hundred pieces domestic woolens and overcoatings will be sold at auction next Thursday.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No. 2, $1 24¾. Oats firm; No. 2 at 42¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 at 64¼c. Rye—demand fair and market firmer; No. 1, 95¾c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 00; No. 2, 98c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 60@5 00; extra family $5 00@5 50. Wheat quiet; No. 1 spring $1 40@1 45; No. 2 red $1 48@1 50. Rye firm; yellow 80@82c; white 87@88c. Oats firm; white 66@68c; mixed 62@65c. Refined petroleum 13c. Whisky $1 00.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—Cotton steady at 15½@ 16¾c. Flour quiet at $6 85@ . Wheat quiet at $1 25@1 40. Corn firm at $1 05@1 06. Oats firm; white 66@68c; mixed 62@65c. Refined petroleum 13c. Whisky firm at 90c. Sugar cured hams 13½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour active at $5 50@5 60. Corn active at 91@95c. Oats active at 65@68c. Lard firm at 13¼@13½c. Bacon steady at 7½@10¼@ 10½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 18.—Wheat dull and, lower; white Canada $1 80. Corn lower at 80c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Herder	May 19	Hamburg
Lessing	May 19	Hamburg
Abyssinia	May 20	Liverpool
Pommerania	May 21	Hamburg
Parthia	May 23	Liverpool
City of Richmond	May 23	Liverpool
Baltic	May 23	Liverpool
Greece	May 23	Liverpool
Nevada	May 26	Liverpool
Russia	May 26	Liverpool
Holsatia	May 28	Hamburg
China	May 30	Liverpool
City of Paris	May 30	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	May 30	France
Republic	May 30	Liverpool
Oceanic	May 30	Liverpool
Great Western	May 30	Bristol
State of Virginia	May 30	Liverpool
Calabria	June 3	Liverpool

FROM BOSTON.

Siberia	May 23	Liverpool
Samana	May 23	Liverpool
Tarifa	May 26	Liverpool
Hecla	May 30	Liverpool

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	May 23	Liverpool
Cybele	May 23	Antwerp
Illinois	May 28	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. Pittsburgh, May 18, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW'R. Ft.	ABOVE LOW'R. In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Brownsville	6	10	W.	Cloudy.
Brunswick	1	11	S.	Clear.
Confluence	3	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cumberland	3	4	S. W.	Cloudy.
Freeport	3	4	N.	Cloudy.
Hancock	44	5	N. E.	Cloudy.
Hermann	6	3	Calm.	Clear.
Jeff'n City	6	6	N.	Clear.
Kansas City	6	7	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	8	4	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	4	1	S.	Clear.
Lexington	1	6	W.	Clear.
Lacrosse	3	6	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	3	9	S. W.	Clear.
Marietta	5	9	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	22	6	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	6	0	N.	Clear.
N. Geneva*	10	2	W.	Lt. Rain.
Omaha	2	11	W.	Lt. Rain.
Omaha	4	11	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	4	5	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	4	S. W.	Lt. Rain.
Shreveport	2	8	N. W.	Clear.
St. Joseph	3	8	N.	Clear.
St. Louis	16	8	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	1	0	N.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	44	11	N. W.	Clear.
Warsaw	8	0	N. W.	Clear.
Yankton	2	3	S. W.	Fair.

*Surface of water below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROSE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 18, 1874.

River falling with from one to two feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 18, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 49 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 18, 1874.

Cloudy and cool. River six feet and falling slowly. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.

Nashville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—Port list: Up—J. D. Fuller, Arkansas Belle, Silverthorn, George Roberts, T. N. Miller, Morning Star, Bowling Green and Bermuda, Rover and barges. Down —Fenelon and barges, Alice, Swift, Iron, Jasper, Ben. Franklin, Mary Ament and Idlewild. Business fair.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips
Andes	Ambler
Elizabeth	Houghton

Departed.

E. Bennett	Donaldson
Eleonor	Evans
Elizabeth	Houghton
Mallie Ragon	Williamson

MONONGAHELA—Four feet six inches and stationary.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 5 P. M.

Cincinnati—Exchange.....Shuman, 4 P. M.

Zanesville—Queen City, Darlington, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated four feet six inches and about stationary. We had several showers during the past twenty-four hours.

THE towboats Oakland and Lake Erie No. 2 have arrived.

THE Bermuda will enter the Cincinnati and Kanawha river trade.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Captain A. J. Marsilliot, of the Joseph A. Stone, is sojourning in the city, awaiting the loading of a couple of barges with oil barrels for Pittsburgh.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Carrie Brooks for a manifest.

THE steamer Mallie Ragon left for Wheeling on time. She had a fair trip.

THE Mount Clare is at Middleport to go on the docks for general repairs.

THE Lioness No. 2 is en route for this city with the Charley Brown's tow.

A COOL TRIP.—The Beaver and barges arrived at St. Louis with 3,000 tons ice.

THE steamer Mollie Ehert arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, after an excellent run.

THE powerful towboat Iron Mountain is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE John Dippold has a broken shaft. She will be towed to this city and receive a new one.

THE steamer R. W. Dugan, Captain Bryson, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Saturday.

THE Rock Haven Cement Company will furnish the Cincinnati water works with 3,000 barrels of cement.

THE Gamewha is employed in towing logs from Point Pleasant to Middleport for the Marine Dock Company.

THE favorite steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth for this city yesterday. She will return on Friday at 4 P. M.

ONE of the damaged Gilmore barges, loaded with pig iron has been sold to parties at Louisville, and is being unloaded on the levee.

THE levees at Millikin's bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, have been strengthened until they are deemed secure and safe.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Belle of Shreveport was taken out on the Carondelet Marine Ways yesterday afternoon, where she will be lengthened fifty feet.

THE punctual packet Andes, Captain Muhlenmir, takes her departure this day from her berth for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M., train from this city.

THE Denver, the St. Joseph ferryboat, has been condemned, and goes to St. Louis for repairs, when, it is said, she goes to Atchison to engage in the transfer trade.

H. C. HEATH, of LaCrosse, has bought, at Galena, a small hull and the machinery of the Charlie Rogers, and will have a boat constructed to run between Galena and Bellevue.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, brought the following freight for shipment East by the Pennsylvania Railroad: 60 bbls tobacco; 57 pkgs eggs; 5 kegs butter; 6 cases tobacco.

ST. LOUIS.—On Friday Captain W. F. Davidson purchased from the Keokuk Packet Company's representatives 1,538 shares of stock in the Keokuk & Northern Line Packet Company, on private terms, the par value of which is $151,900.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Times* says: Captain Jo LaBarge, having disposed of all his steamboat stock, will not follow the river any more for the present. He owns one the finest farms in the State.

A MEETING of steamboatmen will be held this morning at the Coal Exchange Rooms on Water street, at 10 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as business of great importance will come up for action.

LIEUT. GEBERLY, U. S. A., of the Signal Service Bureau at Washington, is making the rounds of the stations on the Missouri river for the purpose of locating what is to be known as "the danger line."

THE quiet of the summer is approaching. The hardest work the idle roustabouts who idle around the levee have to do now, is to grind on the same bale of hay, lean up against each other and go to sleep.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Thomas Kennon is making new chimneys, breeching, and fire bed for the south America steamer Colombia, built here two years ago by Jacob Amos. Splendid the last of this week via New York

CITY MATTERS.

Prices of Flour

quoted by F. W. Jenkins & Bro. on the first page cannot help but attract the attention of dealers, as this will certainly save them some money.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1874.

	Cents.
Campbell, Mrs. Mary, West Fairfield, Pa.	3
Dirkhisen, Geo., Lafeorge, Mo.	3
Kelly, Kate, Louisville, Ky.	3
Simmons, Mrs., Brownsville, Pa.	3
Malor, Thorton, Sisterville, Va.	3
Scott, Sarah A., Brandonsville, Va.	3
Sellers, Harry, New Haven, Conn.	3

E. C. NORLEY, P. M.

Leetsda'e Camp Meeting.

The Board of Managers of the Leetsdale Camp Meeting visited Mount Sewickley last Saturday, to make arrangements for accommodations on the ground this season. The old camp ground is situated about a mile from Leetsdale, on the Fort Wayne road. The managers decided to erect a chapel thirty-four by fifty-feet in extent, and also to provide for a tent of equal dimensions. The grounds are to be surrounded by a fence, and it was also decided to charge visitors an admission fee. The Board is to meet again on the 6th prox. to complete arrangements for opening the meeting on the 18th of August.

The Lost Boy Found.

We are much pleased to report that the boy Charles Fetterman, son of Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., of Mt. Washington, whom we reported yesterday as missing, has turned up safe and well. Charley made his appearance yesterday morning at his grandfather's on Third avenue, where there was much rejoicing. The lad has not much to say about his adventures, except that he had crossed the ferry on Saturday. Since then he had remained at the house of Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, who sent him home as soon as they saw the notice in the papers. Charley is entitled to the reward offered for his return.

Attempted Shooting.

An attempted shooting occurred near Soho last evening at about half past six o'clock, but no injuries were inflicted on any one. It appears that a party of disreputable characters, three women and one man, drove up to the saloon of Alex. Scott, second avenue, near the location recently fired, and, alighting, called for drinks. Mr. Scott, who was behind the bar, declined to favor the party, whereupon Margaret Butterfield drew a pistol and shot at him. Fortunately the ball missed the mark. The party were then arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth ward station house.

Subsequently a row occurred near the same place, and a party of four young men were arrested.

Appeals from City Assessments.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Appeals from City Assessments was held last evening, Mr. West in the chair.

Several applications for refunding of taxes improperly assessed were duly acted upon.

The following reductions on valuations were made:

William Shacklett, Second ward, $2,000.

Third ward—James Hamilton, $28,00; Mary McM. Jones $21,000; same $3,000; E. A. King $8,350; same $12,000; W. J. McClung $2,000; same $15,000; Thomas J. Flood $1,500.

Fourth ward—Congregational church $1,000; S. M'Cracken, $1,500; S. Watson case $1,000.

The following appeals were dismissed: J. McD. Crossan, Wm. Lindsay, James Gaviliher, Thomas Mellon (Thomas A.), Wm. Haslage, F. McCullough, Mrs. C. McCormick.

The following was postponed: Thomas Mellon, (Second ward.)

Referred to the Assessor: M. E. Schenley.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

Council Elections.

To-day an election will be held in the Second ward for a member of the Common Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of D. W. C. Carroll, Esq. Mr. John Torrens is the only candidate named.

On Friday next all other vacancies in Councils will be filled as follows:

In the Second ward, Captain Beltzhoover and Mr. Charles Hanch are candidates for the unexpired term of Col. Phillips in the Select Council.

In the Seventh ward, to fill the vacancy in Select Council caused by the resignation of David Reed, Esq., Messrs. F. D. Geist and Musgrave are candidates.

In the Sixteenth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. H. Smith in the same branch, Mr. S. H. Morgan is a candidate.

In the Thirtieth ward an election is to be held to fill the unexpired term of M. G. Brown, resigned from the Select branch. Mr. J. W. Kerr is a candidate.

The Weekly Mortality.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty-five deaths in the city for the week ending May 16th, being a decrease of six over the report for the previous week. Of the number twenty-six were males, thirty-nine females, sixty-four white and one colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 8; scarlet fever and pneumonia, each; convulsions and meningitis, each 6; bronchitis, 4; cerebritis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, old age and premature birth, each; accident, drowning, burning, fall, atelectasis, cerebral apoplexy, congestion of the brain, disease of brain, cancer, cholera infantum, morbid debilities, emphysema, acute gastritis, valvular disease of the heart, hemorrhage of lungs, metro-peritonitis, pleuritis, and whooping cough, each one.

Ages—under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2 years, 10; 2 to 5 years, 7; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

IN ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports only twelve deaths in that city during the past week. The causes were as follows: Consumption and tubercular meningitis and scarlet fever, 2; still born, bronchitis, old age, pneumonia, congestion of brain, puerperal fever, accident and typhoid fever, each one. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 3; from ten to twenty, 1; from thirty to forty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1. Males, 7; females 5; all white.

Billiards—Nelms vs. Dodds.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Sunday has the following gossip concerning the coming billiard contest between William Dodds, our local champion, and E. H. Nelms, of Philadelphia: E. J. Pinnkett, Miller, of the American, Tom Mead, Rob Hunter, and a host of amateurs were among the lookers on at the exhibition game between Nelms and Davis last week. Since the defeat of Nelms, the betting has changed around in favor of Dodds. We hear of some bets of twenty dollars being taken in favor of Dodds. There will be a large delegation of Pittsburghers come on to see the game, two or Pullman cars having been engaged to bring them. They will come well supplied with greenbacks, and will back their man freely. We are informed that the good many of their betting men have unbounded confidence in Dodds's winning the game, as he has been playing splendidly, averaging all the way from five to twelve in games of 400 points. This is exceedingly good, as the best average six or seven in his game with Nelms he will take home the cash. This match will be one of the most exciting games ever played in this city, it being the first game in twenty years that has come off in Philadelphia contended with an outsider in a match game for money.

There was an exhibition game last Monday evening at the Manley's Avenue. The contestants were E. H. Nelms and Joseph Gerstell, the public superintendent of the room. The game was 200 points French; the score standing 200 to 98 in favor of Nelms, who made an average of six and one-half.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

MR. F. S. Chanfrau reappeared on the stage of the Opera House, last evening, after a long absence, and was welcomed back by an audience filling all the upper parts of the house, and making a very creditable showing in the orchestra and orchestra circle. The play was Mr. C.'s great specialty, "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler." In the character of *Kit Redding* he is perfection, having the true Southwestern idioms and mannerisms as nearly perfect as possible, and acting well throughout. Mr. Gotthold was, as usual, fully equal to all the requirements of the character assigned to him. Mr. Irving's *Judge Suggs* was the best bit of characterization he has ever given us. The remainder of the company did as well as usual; and the play was carried through to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

"Kit" will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The always popular Trimble's grows in thrift, apparently, under the pressure of increased opposition. The management keep their company full of the very best performers in the profession, and as a consequence the audiences are always up to the "paying" point. Last evening Lulu Delmay, a really charming little vocalist, made her first appearance here. The talented Victorelli family, so well and favorably known here, are also engaged for a short time, as also is Miss Emma Bradley, the sero-comic vocalist. Foley, Wade, Harris, Cantrell, Ned Campbell, Bella Gordon, Ned Clifton and others of the old stars remain. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

This new theater is holding its own in popular favor, the attendance keeping up well, and the entertainments furnished being of a very good style. Last evening a number of new people made their first appearance, among them Charles Young, a finished ventriloquist, and his family of five Cordill and Cooper, comedians; Miss Marion Young, vocalist, Harry Hart, Johnny Shay, Harrington and others go to make up a strong variety organization. Valentine Love, the stage manager, always gets excellent services from the company, and will furnish a series of excellent bills during the week. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Benefits.

Mr. Arthur Palmer, the talented scenic artist at the Pittsburgh Opera House, will have his benefit on Sunday evening, May 25th. On that occasion Mr. Hamilton, the comedian, so universally liked in this city, will appear.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., May 27th, performances will be given for the benefit of the officers and ushers of the Opera House. They always present capital bills, and have full houses.

Library Hall.

Last evening Bissell's new temperance drama, "The Tipplers," was presented in Library Hall by the Temperance Choral Club, an adjunct of St. Paul's Cathedral T. A. B. Society, for the benefit of St. Malachi's church. There was a fair audience in attendance, and great interest was evinced in the effective manner in which the drama was presented. The cast comprised only amateurs, but the dialogues, songs, dances, wit and pathos with which the piece abounds were rendered in a manner that would reflect credit on professional artists. Altogether the performance was a success, and was received with frequent manifestations of favor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been placed on record since our last report:

Christian M. Herrmann to Thos. D. Davis, May 7, 1874; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, Franklin street, 34x129 feet, ... $2,700

George Erdner to Jarvis Ebersole, August 25, 1873; lot Fifth ward, Allegheny, Page street, 25x100, ... $1,000

Wm. M. Grace to T. P. Hershberger, December 1, 1873; interest in two lots Thirty-sixth ward $1,000

Wm. L. Kennedy to Geo. K. Kennedy, May 12, 1874; land in Scott township, ... $1 00

Geo. K. Kennedy to W. L. Kennedy, similar transfer, ... $1 00

Wm. L. Kennedy et al. to Mary Kennedy, May 12, 1874; same property, ... $1 00

Jno. Gauster to Geo. McClure, September 17, 1873; lot in Etna borough, ... $1,000

Mary C. Engel to Genevome Ross, May 4, 1874; lot in Lower St. Clair township, ... $1,000

Thomas Mellon to Anna Ahern, May 7, 1874; lot and frame house Wall street, Twenty-first ward city, ... $1,300

Geo. Erdner to John B. Chambers, August 29, 1872; lot Fifth ward, Allegheny, Page street 25x100 feet, ... $2,000

MURDER.

MAN SHOT ON LIBERTY STREET.

Almost Instant Death the Result.

The Perpetrator Gives Himself Up.

The Coroner's Jury Decide that the Shooting was Justifiable.

The Parties to the Affray—What the Prisoner Says—It Results from Continued Interference and Threats.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon much excitement was created about Liberty street, in the Fourth ward, occasioned by a shooting affair which took place in the marble mantel establishment of Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., second floor of No. 179, corner of Barker's alley. Word of the affair was sent to the Mayor's office, and before half a dozen policemen could arrive upon the scene, which was very soon, it became known that a murder had been committed.

THE FACTS OF THE SHOOTING.

About half-past one o'clock a man named Edward L. Tracey entered the shop of the firm named, and approaching John Callahan, an employee there, who was at work, said, "Why you——, are you here yet?" He was, of course, answered in the affirmative, but Callahan promptly resented against Tracey's interfering with him, and warned him away. Tracey continued his violent and abusive language, and closing in upon Callahan, they took holds and a scuffle ensued, during which both went to the floor. Callahan, it appears, Tracey took foul advantage of him, and was awarded the best of the fight. The last named called for help, and the three men who were at work there interfered and got the parties separated. The assailant, when some six or eight feet from Callahan, seized a part of a brick lying upon the floor, and raised it in position to hurl upon the latter, when he, Callahan, fired a pistol twice. With the first shot Tracey dropped his hand and clasped it to the right side of his abdomen. Another shot was fired, and he turned to the door leading from the shop, and went out to the alley below, the men in the room not knowing that he was seriously hurt.

DEATH OF THE ASSAILANT.

Tracey wandered along Barker's alley to Liberty street and to the door of the commission house of Messrs. J. A. Graff & Son, immediately under the room where the shooting occurred. Exclaiming that he was shot, he reeled and fell into the arms of Mr. J. A. Graff, and the dying man, in answer to an inquiry, attempted to tell who committed the deed but his words were unintelligible, and sinking, he was dead before the patrol wagon, ordered to the place, where he expired in a few moments—less than ten minutes after the second shot.

Meantime Callahan departed hurriedly from the room, and the Tracey took place and proceeded via the suspension bridge to Allegheny, to Anderson's boarding house on Federal street, near Lacock. Allaghany, where he resided.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

He went to his room, washed himself and after bidding goodbye to Mrs. Anderson, left by the same route he came alley. There he went to the marble works of Capt. Begger on Anderson street, where he had formerly been employed. Callahan told his acquaintances there that Tracey had been "hounding" him every where and had threatened him, and in self defense he had just shot him. He proposed to give himself up, and requested a friend in the shop, named Thomas Hinchey, to accompany him to the Mayor's office in this city. Hinchey dropped his work and the two came over the Hand street bridge to the police office, Chief Hatfield, Municipal Hall, by announcing themselves. Maj. Hartzell at once accompanied his, then, prisoner to the station house, where he was soon accommodated with a cell.

THE POLICE ON THE TRACK.

As soon as information could be obtained regarding the affair, and of the participants in it, some half a dozen policemen including the Chief of Police, were upon the track of the perpetrator of the deed. His boarding house was soon found, but Callahan was not there. The establishment of Mr. Beggs was soon hunted up. Here the police, or some of them, were but some few minutes later, to be given by the statement that he had come to this city to give Tracey a thrashing previously referred to, inquiry proved it to be correct, as already noted.

AFTER THE SHOOTING.

As soon as possible after the shooting, Dr. McCoy, a City Physician, was summoned, and at once pronounced the case hopeless, indeed this became apparent to all present at Messrs. Graff's store before his arrival. The doctor found a small bullet hole on the left breast, but failed to find the ball after probing, subsequently it was discovered that one of the bullets fired had passed through Tracey's clothing upon deceased's pantaloons, leaving a small mark upon the skin.

A longer, and, of course, collected about the place, everybody being anxious to ascertain the particulars of the affray and something about the participants. The body was, after an inquest in a wagon to the Central Station house, where it now lies awaiting burial, as reported below.

THE PARTICIPANTS.

Both of the parties had been employed at the marble works of Alex. Beggs on Anderson street, Allegheny, where, from all accounts, the ill-feeling between them originated. The name of the deceased is also given as Edward L. Tracey, although as far as could be ascertained by the Coroner's jury he is known as John Tracey. He is a man of from three to thirty-five years of age, and was somewhat of an amateur pugilist of the "light weight" stamp. He is also said to be of a quarrelsome nature; certainly his interference with the parties at this point likely was his last. He was unmarried, and boarded in Allegheny. Latterly he had been away from the city, and only returned last week.

Callahan, the prisoner, is an Irishman, less than twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and child in Boston. His appearance is in his favor, as is also his action since the unfortunate affair. He came directly to the scene of the trouble, but claims that he acted in self defense.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner states, in addition to facts already narrated and given in the testimony below, that as late as last December Tracey seemed to have a spite against him, and made a dispute with him about some photographs. He commenced the deed but his words were unintelligible, and sinking, he was dead before the pistol was fired; this man Tracey I know to be a desperate character; think his first words were "Callahan, you——," and that he had been in Buffalo, but he travels all over the country; they had a fight saturday night, which resulted about the dollar; when they were on the floor, first one and then the other would hit the other in the face; after the fight Callahan went up the alley to go wards Liberty street.

THE DEATH OF TRACEY.

J. A. Graff testified—About 2:10 o'clock I was standing at my door, 197 Liberty street; I heard a rumpus up stairs, but paid no attention to it, thought the people was fighting; a few minutes afterwards I saw the deceased coming around the corner of the alley; I supposed him to be a drunken man; he came tottering towards me, and, said he, "I'm shot." He turned around with his back towards the alley; I supposed I caught him by the arm and tried to hold him up; I asked him who had shot him; he named some one, but I could not understand what he said; I asked him again, and he seemed to be speaking, I thought the man was dying, and we took him into the store and laid him on the floor, he lived about five minutes after that but never spoke; that is all I know about the case.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREMAN.

Mr. C. F. Arnold, foreman at L. H. Smith & Co.'s, sworn: On Saturday afternoon I was in the shop; he had some conversation with Callahan, which, I didn't hear; and he asked for a dollar and I told him I could not give it until we were paid off; he also asked two other men in the shop but none had it and I suppose he reported it to Tracey.

THE THREAT TO KILL.

Tracey then went to toward the door and remarked that if he (Callahan) wanted to live in this country he had better pack his trunk and leave town; Callahan asked who would make him leave town and what for; Tracey said he would do it; don't know Callahan's answer, but made out something like "he wasn't the man."

THE ATTACK YESTERDAY.

This afternoon, between one and two o'clock, to-day Tracey came in again; I was sitting back of Callahan's work bench, and heard the remark made, "You G—d—n s—n of a b—h, are you here yet?" Callahan said he didn't want anything to do with him, and continued at his work; I went into the back shop and I saw Tracey advancing toward Callahan in a threatening manner; Callahan had a piece of rub stone in his hand which he was using; Callahan said two or three times, "Would away, I don't want anything to do with you," and before I got to them they clinched, and rolled upon the floor.

THE CALL FOR HELP.

Tracey had hold of Callahan and was biting him on the shoulder; Callahan called for help and I ran to them and three of us separated them; as I was trying to push Tracey toward the door he reached down and attempted to take up a piece of brick; Callahan had at this time been taken back; Tracey got the brick and was swinging around as though to throw the brick when Callahan drew a pistol and shot out of the way; after the shots were fired Tracey started out and went down the steps; I picked up a button which appears to have come from Tracey's pants (button shown, it appears to have been torn with a knife.)

To a juror—Callahan is a quiet young man and good workman; don't know him to be a drinking man.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. McCoy, sworn and examined—I found one bullet sufficient to cause death about the third rib and one inch to the left of the backbone; it is a bullet wound; the ball entered the cavity of the chest; the ball cut the brick and was swinging around as though to throw the brick when the shots were fired; I found the ball in the abdomen, passed that a ball glanced off; there were bruises on the body as from a kick; the second shot caused death.

THE VERDICT.

After a short deliberation the jury returned the following verdict: That John Tracey came to his death on Monday, May 18th, 1874, at L. H. Smith & Co.'s, No. 197 Liberty street, from a wound produced by a pistol fired by John Callahan. And in the opinion of this jury the shooting was justifiable.

During last evening Callahan was committed to jail by the Coroner to await trial.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Necessity of Care in Construction.

Words of Warning from the Civil Engineer.

Valuable Suggestions to the Water Committee—A Subject of Great Importance.

In view of the recent appalling disaster in Massachusetts by reason of the breaking of a water pond, and the following communication from William H. Kennedy, Esq., Civil Engineer for the construction of the new water works for Pittsburgh, demands particular attention. The communication was prepared at the suggestion of George B. Chalmers, Esq., Chairman of the Water Committee, during the latter part of the session of the present Board of Commissioners of December 31, 1872, describing the extra work done on some ravines in the Brilliant Hill reservoir. The one I more especially alluded to, was a deep ravine formed by a spring running in the northeast corner of the outer slope at this point, when completed, will be over eighty feet in height. The material in the ravine appeared to be compact, but I was apprehensive about it on account of the great height of the embankment, and thought it could not be sure that it was not made ground formed by the wash, and decided to make sure, even at the risk of some extra expense, and if such results required considerable watchfulness. There is not a day in the week, or hardly an hour in the day, but what mistakes are made in some work that require prompt answers. Every day, too, instructions have to be given by the engineers in charge, without which the contractors would be seriously embarrassed, and the work delayed. This is circumstances how *very important* the work is, involving as it does the safety of the inhabitant or a rupture in the embankments when the reservoirs are full of water, not only serious loss in damages to the inhabitants, but also in the loss of the damages from the destruction of the neighboring property. Besides these losses which could not be made good, the delay would be unpardonable by loss of life if the water should escape in the direction of any dwellings.

DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED.

If for instance the embankment of the Hiland avenue reservoir should be emptied suddenly through a breach in the embankments into the valley below, the force of the water would be the fate of those encountering the torrent? A accident of this kind would not be without precedent. Unfortunately several have already occurred, which teach us the necessity of the utmost care and caution in the construction of embankments, in order to render them capable of withstanding the pressure of water. I have now in mind the case of the embankment of the Brodfield reservoir, near Sheffield, Massachusetts, the breaking of which some of you likely remember to have read, was caused through defective plans and work, and was attended with great loss of life and loss in property, with immense loss of life, over three hundred persons being drowned. The storing reservoir of the New Bedford water works, burst in like manner, causing considerable destruction of property, although, I believe, no lives were lost.

PERSONAL OBSERVATION OF LOSS

I was myself a witness to the fearful destruction caused by the bursting of a reservoir, while employed as an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1861 or 1862. A storage reservoir had been built for the Canal on South Fork, a small tributary of the Conemaugh river a few miles east of Johnstown, burst early in the morning and swept away in a few moments the whole Johnstown valley, part of the iron superstructure of the railroad bridge over South Fork. Fortunately, the everyday inhabitants of the beautiful valley, the Alleghany mountains, no lives were lost, and the destruction of property was very great, consisting merely in the loss of a few cattle, hogs, &c., and some sheds, fencing and cross fences. The damage to our railroad was in consequence as the canal being abandoned its use influence was not great. The time so that lead to the breach were never investigated. A was photographed for by the Supervisor, when the break occurred, and some days after, I went to see it, afterward, and even then the whole valley of what was usually a small one, was filled to the width of from fifty to one hundred feet in a roaring mass of water, rushing down with fearful velocity, carrying every thing before it, tites a cow, or a hog, or a chicken, that had been swept away from some farm further up the stream.

Besides the instances of total failure of works of this kind that could be cited, there are numberless cases of partial failure or reservoirs from leakage, amongst which might be mentioned the Louisville reservoir, which for a long time after its completion was a source of great trouble from this cause. The Lynn, Massachusetts, reservoir completed within a few months I see by the last City reports, is leaking badly. The old City reservoir just completed will not retain the water. To cite a case nearer home, the reservoir in Allegheny City leaks to a very considerable degree, and has for some years caused a great deal of anxiety to the authorities in charge of it.

IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL ATTENTION.

To show the importance of the most careful attention to all the details of the work, I will copy from my report to the Board of Water Commissioners of December 31, 1872, describing the extra work done on some ravines in the Brilliant Hill reservoir.

The one I more especially alluded to, was a deep ravine formed by a spring running in the northeast corner of the outer slope at this point, when completed, will be over eighty feet in height. The material in the ravine appeared to be compact, but I was apprehensive about it on account of the great height of the embankment, and thought I could not be sure that it was not made ground formed by the wash, and decided to make sure, even at the risk of some extra expense, and if such results required considerable watchfulness. There is not a day in the week, or hardly an hour in the day, but what mistakes are made in some work that require prompt answers. Every day, too, instructions have to be given by the engineers in charge, without which the contractors would be seriously embarrassed, and the work delayed. This is circumstances how *very important* the work is, involving as it does the safety of the inhabitant or a rupture in the embankments when the reservoirs are full of water, not only serious loss in damages to the inhabitants, but also in the loss of the damages from the destruction of the neighboring property. Besides these losses which could not be made good, the delay would be unpardonable by loss of life if the water should escape in the direction of any dwellings.

I feel confident the safety of the work depends on the most careful supervision of the details involved. Respectfully submitted.

W. H. KENNEDY,
Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, April 20th, 1874.

The Temperance Alliance.

The Temperance Alliance met at their hall yesterday morning and accepted the recommendation of a sub-committee, to whom was referred the question of holding a Temperance Convention in Western Pennsylvania. The recommendation is as follows:

"Inasmuch as the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have resolved to call a State Convention, to be held in this city in the month of June, and extend an invitation to all the friends of temperance to join with them, therefore we recommend that the Alliance accept the invitation, and join with the women in the call as of our state, instead of calling a convention for Western Pennsylvania."

Adjourned.

Quarter-Centennial Sermon.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Dr. Howard's Pastorate.

Interesting Reminiscences and Statistics Regarding the Second Presbyterian Church—Healthy Growth and Progress of the Congregation.

The services at the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, Sunday morning, were of an unusually interesting character, the occasion being the quarter-centennial of the pastorate of Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D. It having become known that Dr. Howard would, in the evening manner; Callahan had a piece of rub stone in his hand which he was using; Callahan said two or three times, "Would away, I don't want anything to do with you," and before I got to them they clinched, and rolled upon the floor.

THE CALL FOR HELP.

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DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED.

If for instance the embankment of the Hiland avenue reservoir should be emptied suddenly through a breach in the embankments into the valley below, the force of the water would be the fate of those encountering the torrent? A accident of this kind would not be without precedent. Unfortunately several have already occurred, which teach us the necessity of the utmost care and caution in the construction of embankments, in order to render them capable of withstanding the pressure of water. I have now in mind the case of the embankment of the Brodfield reservoir, near Sheffield, Massachusetts, the breaking of which some of you likely remember to have read, was caused through defective plans and work, and was attended with great loss of life, loss in property, with immense loss of life, over three hundred persons being drowned. The storing reservoir of the New Bedford water works, burst in like manner, causing considerable destruction of property, although, I believe, no lives were lost.

PERSONAL OBSERVATION OF LOSS

I was myself a witness to the fearful destruction caused by the bursting of a reservoir, while employed as an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1861 or 1862. A storage reservoir had been built for the Canal on South Fork, a small tributary of the Conemaugh river a few miles east of Johnstown, burst early in the morning and swept away in a few moments the whole Johnstown valley, part of the iron superstructure of the railroad bridge over South Fork. Fortunately, the everyday inhabitants of the beautiful valley, the Alleghany mountains, no lives were lost, and the destruction of property was very great, consisting merely in the loss of a few cattle, hogs, &c., and some sheds, fencing and cross fences. The damage to our railroad was in consequence as the canal being abandoned its use influence was not great. The time so that lead to the breach were never investigated. A was photographed for by the Supervisor, when the break occurred, and some days after, I went to see it, afterward, and even then the whole valley of what was usually a small one, was filled to the width of from fifty to one hundred feet in a roaring mass of water, rushing down with fearful velocity, carrying every thing before it, tites a cow, or a hog, or a chicken, that had been swept away from some farm further up the stream.

Besides the instances of total failure of works of this kind that could be cited, there are numberless cases of partial failure or reservoirs from leakage, amongst which might be mentioned the Louisville reservoir, which for a long time after its completion was a source of great trouble from this cause. The Lynn, Massachusetts, reservoir completed within a few months I see by the last City reports, is leaking badly. The old City reservoir just completed will not retain the water. To cite a case nearer home, the reservoir in Allegheny City leaks to a very considerable degree, and has for some years caused a great deal of anxiety to the authorities in charge of it.

IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL ATTENTION.

To show the importance of the most careful attention to all the details of the work, I will copy from my report to the Board of Water